

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. THE PAPER DUTIES.

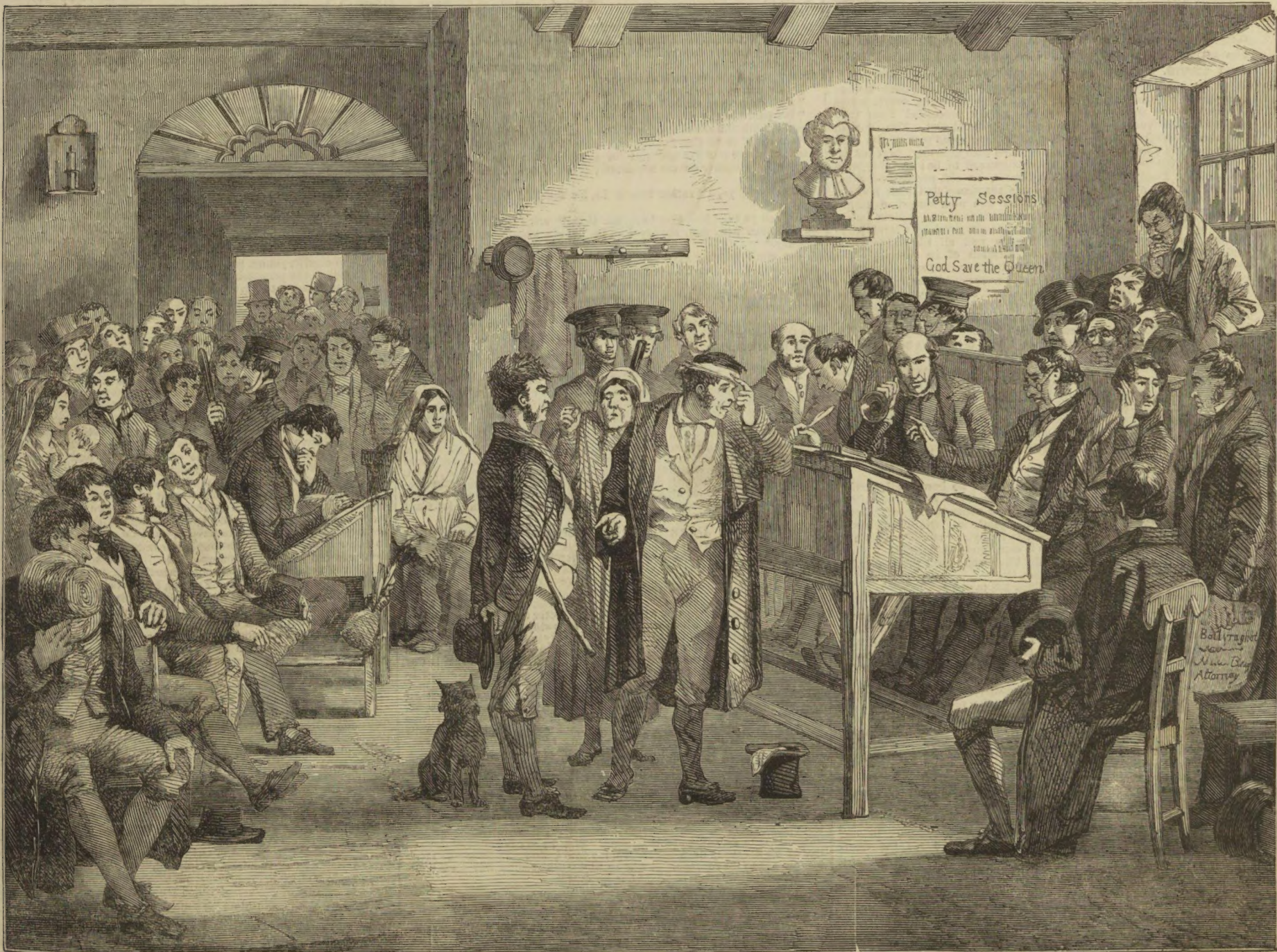
THE "general reader," which, in our age and country, is but another name for "the public," cannot fail to have noticed the remarkable fact that, within the last eight or ten years, the national activity of our Transatlantic brothers and friends has run strongly into literature. The Americans are no longer contented with the literary flowers and fruit that used to be imported from the old country. They have now a strong and a teeming growth of their own, which they have determined to make the most of. In almost every department of literature their young and rising writers have given to the world many works of the highest excellence and beauty. They have not yet produced a great poet; but they have produced men (like Mr. Longfellow and others) who promise, at no distant period, to reach the highest summits of poetic art. They have produced one great historian, Mr. Prescott; and several minor luminaries, not simply of respectable talent, but of unquestionable genius; an inimitable essayist, Mr. Washington Irving; and many who, if he had not arisen to overshadow them, would have deservedly ranked high in the world's opinion; an original philosopher, full of thought, of feeling, and of beauty—the philosopher of "self-reliance," of "compensation," and of "nature;" Ralph Waldo Emerson; a galaxy of novelists—amongst whom the names of Cooper, Hawthorne, and Stowe, are stars of the brightest

lustre. In theology they have not been idle, as many well-known names can testify—especially those of Dwight and Channing. In addition to these, we have the names of Everett, Sparks, Bryant, Whittier, Willis, Parker, Goodrich, Webster, and many others, as well known in England as in America, to prove that the proverbial vigour of the Anglo-Saxons, in every intellectual art, has not diminished in the Western World, and that the Americans are fated to rival us, not only in political and commercial greatness, but in every worthy path of literary renown. This is right. The nursing mother lives again in her Transatlantic children; and Englishmen will be as proud of the result as America can be.

But there is one part of this subject which is of more immediate and practical interest to Englishmen than might appear at first glance, and to which we wish to direct the attention, not only of English authors, who know it and feel it already, but of English statesmen. Formerly the American booksellers, having no literature of their own, lived upon the productions of English writers. A man of genius in America had little chance of success, because he expected to be paid for his labour; and the bibliopols of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia would not pay him, because they found it more profitable—pampered by the absence of an international copyright—to reproduce English books. American literary piracy ultimately became a by-word of reproach. At present the case is reversed; and the whole race of English booksellers, with few exceptions worth mentioning, are

greater literary pirates than the Americans. No sooner does a tolerably good book appear in America, than the whole tribe of English publishers pounce upon it, and rival each other who shall first stock the market with it. There is nothing to pay the author. The book trade goes on swimmingly; and the English public have cheap "Uncle Toms." In the meantime the English writer is at a greater discount than ever in his own country, and sinks a step lower in the social scale. From being under-paid he descends into the condition of being unpaid, and would, if he were wise, take himself off to the diggings, or devote his energies to trade or some recognised profession, in which the labourer is thought worthy of his hire.

In due time we shall, no doubt, have between Great Britain and the United States of America the long-demanded and imperatively-needed treaty of international copyright. There is, we believe, no real impediment in the way. The American booksellers are no longer opposed to it, and American statesmen look upon it with favour. In England, we know of no impediment but the apathy of public men. The English book trade would not object, for the vast majority of booksellers and publishers would rather see an end put at once to the present disreputable system, and start fair with books and authors on both sides of the Atlantic. The indifference of our statesmen to the question will, doubtless, be removed; for, little as they may love living English authors, they are not so dead to the patriotic senti-



AN IRISH PETTY SESSIONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ment as to look with complacency on the near or even remote extinction of the literary glory and supremacy of their country. But it is not only an international copyright that is required. Of itself, an international copyright would but aggravate the evil of the existing system as far as the position of the British author is concerned. Without paper, there can, in the present state of the arts and sciences, be no books. In America there is no excise or other duty upon that material. In America the manufacture is perfectly free, and broad-sheets as excellent as can be desired can be published at a profit for a penny, when similar sheets, no better in any respect, cannot be profitably issued in this country for three or four times the money. An international copyright, without the simultaneous abolition by the British Government of the Excise duty upon paper, would but give an impetus to American literature, and would place English booksellers and authors in a far worse position than before. We should be supplied with our books as we are with our cotton, from the Far West, unless, indeed, the inexhaustible ingenuity of the British mind should come to the rescue in that dire extremity, and invent a cheap and convenient substitute for paper. Already it has been suggested, though not proved, that such a substitute might be found in thin sheets of iron. The literature of Great Britain needs no protection, no pampering, no propping up of any kind. All that it needs is freedom. The Government, in point of reason, might as justly tax pulpits as tax paper. A pulpit is the vehicle from which a high class of public instructors issue their instruction. A book is but the vehicle of another class of public instructors, which a large class of persons consider almost, if not equally, valuable to society.

We are quite aware that the Excise-duty upon paper produces a very large revenue, and that the advocates for its repeal will again be met with the weighty objection that the Government, however well disposed, cannot afford to forego it. The impost yields nearly a million pounds sterling per annum; and official men are but too ready to make that reason an all-sufficient one; to talk of their good wishes, but to entrench themselves in an alleged impossibility of making such a sacrifice; and to meet the most urgent entreaties with the formidable *vis inertiae*. Yet, weighty as the objection may be, it is not weighty enough to be allowed to settle this question. It does not follow that the Government, by relinquishing this tax, would not be partly, or wholly, reimbursed by the increased employment which would thereby be given to larger bodies of the people. But, upon this part of the subject, argument has been exhausted. The facts are patent to all the world, and have been admitted, if we are not greatly mistaken, by the Chancellors of the Exchequer under the last two Governments, as well as by the leading politicians of all parties. With Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Disraeli the repeal of the Paper-duty was but a question of time. We trust the right honourable gentleman who is now at the head of the finance department is still better disposed to consider it, and that he will not only devote the energies of his powerful mind to the fiscal and economic bearings of the subject, but that he will also inquire into the past operation of the impost upon English literature, and weigh the probability of future injury that may yet result from it.

#### A SCENE AT AN IRISH PETTY SESSIONS.

Arriving at the village of —, some two hours before Bianconi's car passed through on its route for Clonmel, I sauntered about in search of amusement during the interval. A crowd assembled round a modest-looking house, at the end of the main street, attracted my attention; a policeman told me it was "Petty Sessions" day, and invited me to enter the Court. Being anxious to witness the local administration of justice in Ireland, of which I had heard and read so much, I availed myself of the invitation, and took my seat amongst the spectators. The chair was filled by a portly rubicund personage, and with him sat a "stipendiary (who used an ear-trumpet), and two others. As I entered, the clerk, having recorded the judgment pronounced in a previous case, cried: "Tymothy Nowlan against Barney Brannan." There was a buzz of excitement in the court, which subsided into a dead silence as the parties proceeded from their respective positions to the front of the judicial seat. Tim Nowlan (the complainant), his head enveloped in bandages, rose slowly, and, leaning on the arm of his spouse, advanced with difficulty, as if his injuries were even more serious than they appeared to be; and they were followed by Paddy Phelan, their witness, an old, peaceable-looking farmer, who, as a mark of respect, was accommodated with a chair. Barney Brannan, or "Boulteen," as he was nick-named, casting a half-smile, half-grin on the auditory, as much as to say, "Now I'm in for it," also came to the post, and he was attended by a small wiry-looking cur dog, which all his threats and all his wife's efforts could not restrain from sharing the fortunes of its master. The little brute burst from the grasp of Mrs. Brannan (who did not accompany her liege lord to the tribunal), and ensconced himself at Barney's feet, plainly indicating, by the expression of his physiognomy, that he was ready to take a turn with any adversary in his owner's defence. Both parties made a profound obeisance when they came in front of the Bench. And then, Barney Brannan, placing his shillelagh under his left arm, stood proudly erect, with his hands behind his back, an attitude which he rigorously maintained until called upon for his defence. He responded to the accusations of his adversary occasionally by a bland smile, and sometimes by a knowing wink at their worshippers.

"State your complaint, sir," said the Chairman to the wounded man. "Ah, thin it's myself that's not able to say anything, yer honours," replied Tim (delivering his answer with extreme difficulty, and gasping for breath between every word); "I'm fairly ruined by that villain; he didn't lave as much blood in my body—saving your honour's presence—as id feed a hungry midge."

"Well, come, how did it happen, sir?" "How did it happen? By gorra it happened no how at all, barring 'the Boulteen' comin' roarin' drunk into my house whin I was sittin' quiet with my pipe, and kissin' my wife and murtherin' myself, when I told him to behave decent av he could. That's all. Nelly can tell ye the rest better nor I can; for I'm not able to say any more." And Tim threw himself on Nelly's shoulder, as if completely exhausted.

"Well, Mr. Brannan," observed the Chairman, with great dignity, "I'm sorry to see you here again so soon, sir."

"Thank yer honor, I know'd that, long life to you." "What have you to say in answer to this charge, sir?" Barney planted one end of his sapling on the floor, and leaning with both hands on the other, he bent forward with great gravity and decorum before he answered:—"Ye all know me, gintlemin, egg and bird, man and boy, for generations, except the stipendiary; and sure my uncle's son is his honor's right hand man; an' I defy the world to say I iver did anything mean, ye see, or my fathers afore me."

"Well, tell us you know about the matter," cried the deaf magistrate, who appeared nervously attentive to the proceedings, and occasionally blew into the ear-piece of a gutta-percha trumpet:—"It's very extraordinary," he remarked to the Chairman, "it's very extraordinary. I had this trumpet from town yesterday, could hear perfectly with it last night, and find it quite useless to-day. It must have been left too near the fire; it really does me more harm than good."

"Well, yer honours, it's an odd story." "We have nothing to do with odd stories," interrupted the justice. "Tell us, sir, why you beat the complainant."

"Five years ago, come Michaelmas next," resumed Barney, "Tim Nowlan and myself had a piece of Conacre oats in co., and when the reaping time came we cast lots, I got the right-hand side, and because Tim got the left. Then, ye see, we agreed to reap in co., and I won the toss for the first cut, and my part was housed and stooked that same day; it was the fair eve of Bonlahy, and I had no more notion of goin' there the next day than the child unborn. I was sittin' quiet at home, when in comes a boy of the Feeneys, to say that they were to beat the Sullivans, and take the town from there to-morrow, and that they'd want the twenty Swap men they lent us (the Brannans) to beat the Mullany's at the fair of Ballyhawnish. I

can't go, sis I, for I have Tim Nowlan's oats to reap, and the wind's getting strong, an' it'll be shed. No faction has a right to borrow men, says he, if they don't intend to pay them back; but I'm thinkin', sis he, that ye're afraid to meet 'the Whang'—that's to head the Sullivans ('the Whang,' yer honours, is Nelly Nowlan's own brother). Well, sis I, to the devil with the oats, no one ever had it to say that I didn't pay men or money when I could, and I don't care a 'thraneen' for any Sullivan that ever stepped in shoe leather."

"Oh! d'ye hear him?" ejaculated Nelly. "It's little business three like ye id have to stand before 'The Whang,' av he got fair play."

"Well, I wint," continued Barney, "to the fair, and 'The Whang' an' I met—and the world knows that I didn't get the worst iv id. From that day to this Nelly Nowlan's against me; an' it's not bekeke the oats was destroyed by the storm, but bekeke I bet her brother. Well, ye see, I went into the election the other day with Father Mick—and well treated we were, no doubt; and comin' home, does I meet his Riverence. 'Well,' says he, 'Boulteen, I forgive ye all ye ever did to me, ye behaved so well to-day. Y'ere a raal patriot. Here's a shilling to drink my health'—"

"Oh, ye villain!" interposed Nelly; "Father Mick wouldn't look the side iv the road ye travelled. Didn't he give ye the curse iv God last Sunday, for yer tricks? and didn't he promise the congregation, that if that wasn't able for you, he'd give you his own curse next Sunday? And in troth, av he does, ye'll be trotting about the Moat of Mallow in a little black dog to the Day iv Judgment!"

"Hould yer tongue, woman!" cried Barney, not at all relishing the threat. "Father Mick 'ill do me no harm, I tell ye. Well, ye see gentlemen, I was in great humour, seein' I had the Priest on my side; and says I to myself, as I passed Tim Nowlan's house, 'I'll go in, an' make up with them, and be at peace with the world.' In I goes, an' bid them the time of day, and sat on the bed, beside Nelly, and lit my pipe. Well, 'Butty,' this little animal (pointing to the dog)—the best bit of flesh on earth, Master Charley (addressing the youngest Justice); yer Honour recollects the day he buckled the big water-dog? (Well, yer Honour needn't laugh, now; for, on my sowl, ye might put him to sleep in a patridge's nest, and the devil an egg he'd touch)—well, ye see, by course, Butty followed me in, an' wint to warm himself at the fire; and whatever came between himself and the pig in the corner, I don't know, but they up and at other in the middle iv the floor, and there was a regular ruction. I lifted my legs out iv the way, and laid my hand on Nelly's shoulders to hinder myself from fallin' into the bed, when she gives me a rap on the lug. I jumped up. Tim made a whack at Butty, an' knocked him down. I made a blow at the pig, and Tim's head came between my stick and her back. 'Whooh!' says he, spittin' on the handle of his stick. 'Whooh!' says I, doin' the same. We at 'other; and I wasn't gettin' the worst iv id, when that decent man (pointing to Paddy Phelan) came in and sundered us."

"Now, sir," said the stipendiary, "what did Butty say when he was knocked down?"

"The devil a word, yer honour," roared Tim, at the top of his voice.

"What did he do, then?"

"The poor fellow found Nowlan's heel in his mouth, and he bit it."

"A most barbarous method of fighting," rejoined the stipendiary, addressing Phelan, the witness. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I had nothing to do with it," replied Paddy, mildly.

"Then where is Butty? hasn't he been summoned?"

"He's there, yer honour," shouted Nelly (pointing to the dog and his master); "but 'twas 'Boulteen' did all the harm."

"Oh! I see," said the stipendiary, again addressing Phelan; "he's Butty and your'e Boulteen. You should have been the defendant instead of Brannan."

"I saved Nowlan, yer honour."

"I was able to save myself," cried Tim (now completely recovered from his exhaustion); "there never was a Brannan able to handle me. I'll fight Boulteen for the whole matter this minute, ye see, if their honours 'ill let me."

"A bargain, by gorra," exclaimed Barney; and the two men shook each other's hands most violently, in token of agreement, while the Court rung with laughter.

"There's no knowing how to decide on such contradictory evidence," remarked the stipendiary; "and as the men seem disposed to make it up, and have shaken hands, let there be peace, and an end of it."

"Shall it be settled as Mr. — suggests?" asked the Chairman, of his colleague.

"I have no objection," was the reply.

"Now, Mr. Brannan, remarked the chairman, with great severity of manners, you were clearly drunk, and I'll fine you five shillings. You're of an honest family, but you're quarrelsome in your drink, and I'll always punish you for such misconduct."

Barney made a bow, and was departing—

"Pay the money, sir, before you go."

"It's paid already, yer honour. Whin I sowid the butter, I lodged a sowing with the clerk, to be worked in, an' this 'ill make ten shillings."

"Fifteen!" cried the functionary appealed to, after referring to his book. "There was five shillings for striking the gauger; five more for pulling the preacher off the hoghead; this makes fifteen: will ye have the change?"

"No, thank ye, I'd rather lave it in, for fear I'd be short taken the next time."

"Won't ye bind him over to let me alone?" cried Nelly, "av ye don't do somethin' with him an' his dog, no decent woman can live in the country."

The clerk quickly called the next case, and the parties were unceremoniously thrust out of court by the police.

"By Gorra," remarked a person beside me, "them — is the thrue odd blood; the devil himself couldn't take a feather out o' any one that ever stood to them."

Just then I remarked the "stipendiary" exhibiting a piece of cork to the Chairman, which he had succeeded, after many efforts, in extracting from his ear-trumpet.

**THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—A letter from Paris says:—"The greatest interest is felt here with regard to the success of the Dublin Exhibition in May next. The Emperor takes the liveliest interest in its success, and has already several times inspected the works in progress for the Exhibition at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory of Sevres. They are truly beautiful—fully equal to the contributions to the Exhibition of 1851. Amongst other articles there is a magnificent table of fancy wood inlaid with painted Sevres porcelain of the most exquisite character, representing a hunting party in India, which, it is expected, will be the contribution of the Empress to the Exhibition. His Imperial Majesty has also commanded an equally attractive collection to be made of the Beauvais tapestry and of Gobelin work from the Imperial manufactories."

**THE GREAT DUKE AND MR. CORDEN.**—The pamphlet of 1793 and 1853, contains a passage in which Mr. Corden speaks of the Duke of Wellington's mind, and the "merciful law" by which nature "dims the mental vision" as we approach the end of life. This assertion has been peremptorily denied by Mr. C. C. Greville, who says that, "So far as regarded the decadence of his mind and his imputed pusillanimity, it is utterly without foundation." Mr. Greville, not wishing to trust to his own belief, applied "to one who knew him better than he did;" and received a reply, from which we select the following:—"The assembly of troops in the neighbourhood of London, previously to the opening of the Exhibition in 1851, was the result of the orders of the Government. It was entirely approved by the Duke of Wellington, who considered that it was right to take every precaution, and to make such preparations in support of the civil power as might best insure the maintenance of the public peace. There was no exhibition of troops, and all military display was carefully avoided. The assertion in page 90, that the Duke, who 'at forty was incapable of fear, at eighty was subject to almost infantile alarms,' will obtain little credence. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the assertion to be wholly without foundation. During the whole course of my connection with the Duke I never saw him unnerved or labouring under the apprehension to which most men are liable when placed in circumstances of difficulty or danger. However grave the occasion, and in every situation almost in which a public man could be placed, he seemed to rise superior to it, and so late as the 10th of April, 1848, when he had nearly completed his 79th year, he exhibited the same calmness, the same freedom from restlessness, which were remarkable in him 40 years before, the period at which it is admitted that 'he was incapable of fear.' That he so continued to the last day of his life is my deep conviction, my firm belief. Nothing was more beautiful than his courage. It was so unostentatious, so free from a desire to attract attention, so peculiarly his own."

**STATISTICS OF WINTERS.**—Severe winters were unusually prevalent between 1771 and 1791. In the first ten years of that period the months of January were excessively cold; the next ten years the winters maintained fully an average temperature; those of the next ten years were still warmer; between 1811 and 1821 they fell below the average; but since that time they have been generally above it.

\* "Whang" is the leather thong used to tie the brogues of the peasantry, it requires to be strong and tough.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

That there is "nothing new under the sun" the ceremonies (?) of the Carnival form one of the many instances. Have you seen them once, dear reader?—then rest assured that you have seen just as much of them as the oldest inhabitant of the Boulevard du Temple.

Have you been at the *bal masqué*? (We have not, but we know quite as much about it as it is at all desirable or necessary to know.) Then you have been at fifty. Be assured that the *fadaises*, and impertinences, and inconveniences, that have saluted your ears there, have rung in those of your grandfather; and, unless the world turns upside down—a casualty which Messrs. Hind, Arago, and Co., will prove to you is out of the immutable laws of nature, *vu que*, &c.—will ring in your grandson's. Have you been at one of the *bals d'artistes*, and seen in their boxes Mdle. Finette and Mdle. Georgette, of the Palais Royal; Mdle. Clémentine, and Mdle. Alphonsine, of the Français; Mdle. Mimi and Mdle. Zizi, of I don't know where? and been told that the first two were *les plus jolies, les plus spirituelles, les plus ravissantes, les plus capricieuses* (an attraction the more), *les plus séduisantes* actresses of low comedy, that ever did, that do, or that ever will exist? that the second two are *les plus belles, les plus gracieuses, les plus charmantes, les plus distinguées* (on the stage, *bien entendu*), *les plus beaux talents* of this or any other age? that the last two are *les plus piquantes, les plus agaçantes, les plus originales, les plus fantastiques, les plus amusantes nymphes* of ancient or modern times? You may believe us, that, at any period of the last or the next few centuries, there were, and will be, Finettes and Georgettes, Clémentines and Alphonsines, Mimis and Zizis, as inimitable and incomparable as those you see before you. What does it signify that the *bauf gras* is called Monte Christo one year, the Juif Errant another, and Uncle Tom a third? Has he any more analogy with the life and times of any one of those individuals than with those of any other? Has he not always got the same procession, the same triumphal car, the same *masques*, catching cold, and making fools of themselves, in his train? And does he not always end his glories and his fatigues at the *abattoir*? To be sure, the eternal programme is occasionally diversified by some dangerous accident; now and then the woman, who, with bare neck and arms, stands on the triumphal car as Ceres, or Liberty, or some other equally unsubstantial divinity, trying to counteract the effects of the cold (invariably bitter at this moment) by copious libations, is seized with a raging inflammation, from the combined influence of the atmosphere and the spirits, and dies within a few hours; but then this has been off the stage, and has had nothing to do with the *spectacle*. It is time all this should cease. Innocent and honest and genuine mirth have in themselves the elements of reasonable duration; but all this tom-foolery and masquerading, and forced and brutal excitement, requiring an unnatural stimulus to prevent its falling into utter inanition and weariness, must surely, ere long, give way before the march of civilisation and a consideration of the grave interests of a great and mighty nation.

The Empress is daily endeavouring by gracious and graceful acts to conciliate the good-will which unquestionably failed to greet her elevation to her present position. Innumerable are the *café-bourgeois* and *bon-mots* current on this topic, many of them more remarkable for their ill-nature than wit. Among these not thus objectionable is the following:—A gentleman, relating some of the feats of horsemanship of the Empress, particularly dwelt on her boldness and skill in leaping; "Je crois bien," exclaimed one of his auditors, "elle a franchie la Barrière du Trône!"† The Emperor has desired the Duc de Bassano to apologise privately to all the members of her family in France for the passage in his speech on the support of her relatives, saying that neither she nor himself had any wish to deny the connexion, and that he used the phrase in ignorance of her having any near relatives in this country—where she has, in fact, several.

Of course the great topic of the day is the unwarrantable arrests that have taken place, and the still more unwarrantable manner in which they have been conducted. The *Press*, in an article whose courage, straightforwardness, and generosity must add new consideration to the only bold and fearlessly conscientious journalist of the day, M. Emile de Girardin, attacks the measure with a vigour and audacity strangely new to the present state of journalism in France. Few acts of authority have, since the 2 *Décembre*, excited such indignant astonishment as this; and there is not a doubt that it will weigh immensely in the balance of the reaction, which we firmly believe must, ere long, take place.

The ball of the Senate was very brilliant as a *coup d'œil*, intensely hot, and frightfully crowded. The *culotte courte* was *de rigueur*, except in the uniforms, which, in the generality of cases, contrived to elude the rule, though it had been declared general. There will now be some trace to balls, though a few private ones will be given up to the *mi-carême*.

On Thursday took place the *première représentation* of the long-looked-for comedy of Madame Emile de Girardin (Delphine Gay) entitled "Lady Tartuffe," at the Théâtre Français; the principal rôle by Mdle. Rachel. Of this we shall give our readers a full account next week.

The principal theatrical attractions of the moment are the adaptation of "Luisa Miller" at the Grand Opera, in which the *débütante* Madame Bosio has a great and deserved success—voice, method, and taste being all of real merit; and the charming little opéra at the Opéra Comique, "Les Noces de Jeannette." Jean has resolved to take unto himself a wife. Jeannette, young, pretty, sprightly, and sage withal, finds favour in his sight; the proposals are made and accepted, the hour for completing the contract arrives, and all is in readiness, when, alas for the constancy of man's resolution, Jean se ravisse. Suddenly the charms and liberty of his bachelor life acquire a new value in his eyes; the village bells obstinately ring forth a *din-don*, which seems cruelly prophetic; and at last our hero ends his cogitations by taking to his heels, leaving bride and wedding in the lurch, and, seeking refuge in his bachelor home, where he contemplates with delight his rickety table, tumbles down, in his movements of satisfaction, on his broken chair, rolls heels over head in pulling out a refractory drawer, and, in short, thoroughly enjoys all the comforts of a well-regulated *ménage de garçon*. While thus agreeably occupied arrives the *délaisseé* bride; neither furious nor piteous, neither storming nor weeping; but gentle, grave, and reasonable; demanding, without tears or reproaches, the motive of our friend's somewhat unusual mode of proceeding, and whether he can accuse any fault or misconduct on her part as its cause. Jean declares that his terror of marriage in the abstract is the sole reason of his change of purpose, but consents to sign a paper to this effect, which is neither more or less than a *contrat de mariage*, drawn up by himself in terms calculated to terrify the most determined husband-hunter, which Jeannette, however, wishes to have, so as to be able to possess the power to refuse him, should he continue in the same unpromising state of mind, for the insurance of their domestic bliss. This accomplished, he goes to join his companions, and, returning intoxicated, finds Jeannette installed in his *ménage* as its mistress. Furious, he raves and storms, abuses his would-be helpmate, breaks the remains of his furniture, and retires to the loft to sleep off the effects of his wrath and potatoes. Meanwhile, Jeannette has sent for her own neat, clean, good furniture, sets the house in order, prepares a savoury repast for her lord and master, and makes ready to stand and serve him according to one of the terms of the contract. The result may be guessed. The comfort, the order of the house, the charms of the active, good-humoured little housewife, produce their due effect: Jean, in his turn, sues for the happiness he so brutally rejected, and the wedding this time finds the bridegroom as *empressé* as he was formerly repugnant. The music of this charming piece is as fresh and attractive as the libretto, and the success of both deservedly great.

Complaints are made that the list of 4312 persons who have received a mitigation of punishment in France, upon the occasion of Louis Napoleon's marriage, contains none of the names of those whose military services or political station have attracted public attention, which might render their influence formidable to the Empire. The persons selected to receive the Emperor's "pardon" are obscure members of the lower and middle classes—small tradesmen or journeymen in the towns, peasants and innkeepers in the country districts. None of them have ever been tried or convicted of any offence, but wholesale deportation by proscription was carried into effect with such suddenness and secrecy, that in many instances their very existence remained a mystery to their families. Many of the names which occur in this list are those of young children—one is described as apprentice to a saddler, at the age of ten years. The immense majority of them belong to so humble a class and position in life that the idea of crimes exposing them to the penalties of high treason is ludicrously inapplicable to them. Three or four obscure

\* Last year two of these women were thus carried off—the one on the night of the *Mardi Gras*, the other within two days after.

† The Barrière du Trône is one of the principal entrances into Paris.





provincial writers are alone exempted from the universal proscription of the independent press. Nothing is done for the miserable beings who are gasping for life in the latitudes of Cayenne, or who have escaped to other and to freer countries. Such is the very partial and imperfect act of clemency which Louis Napoleon has thought sufficient for the celebration of his nuptials.

At the moment when a batch of the lower order of offenders is thus liberated from penal detention, a blow has been struck by the police at the higher ranks of society in the capital. On the night of Saturday last, or rather on Sunday morning, a considerable number of arrests were made in the best quarters of Paris. General St. Priest, Duke of Almazan, in Spain, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, formerly an Ambassador, and a leading member of the Legitimist party, was apprehended, and thrown into a cell in the prison of Mazas, while his papers were ransacked. In the course of the afternoon a message reached the General, informing him, with M. de Maupas's excuses, that he had been mistaken for his son—a gentleman well known in Parisian society by the name of the Duke of Almazan, but of no political importance. M. René de Rovigo, a son of Savary, M. Planiol, the Marquis de Mirabeau, some correspondents of Belgian and German newspapers, and M. Tanski, a Pole, who is naturalised as a Frenchman, and connected with the *Journal des Débats*, also formed part of this *razzia*. No charge of conspiracy was made against them, or, indeed, of any serious hostility to the Government. The number of persons taken into custody amounts to 17. The alleged object of the arrests is to proceed against the parties for circulating what are termed "libels against the Emperor and Empress, and writings tending to endanger the pacific or friendly relations between the French and other Governments." The parties, too, are accused of "fabricating and propagating stories of a scandalous and indecent kind, affecting the reputation of the Emperor and Empress." The authorities will not cease until they discover the real authors of the *jeux d'esprit* which have given such offence. Those now in custody are to be handed over to the tribunals to be prosecuted, whether for mere libel, or what remains to be seen. M. Tanski was, it seems, on terms of acquaintance with the ex-King Jerome Bonaparte and his son Prince Napoleon, as also with the Secretary-General of Police, and the French Ambassador in London.

Among the persons arrested were M. Carpelez, correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, M. Mayar, of the *Cologne Gazette*, and M. Simon, of another German journal. MM. Vergnaud, Etienne, and Gerard, who are in custody, were in the employment of the *Lithographic Correspondence* establishment (Havre).

M. De Chantelauze, the son of one of the Ministers of Charles X., has addressed the following letter to M. Emile de Girardin:—

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6.  
Sir,—The police made a descent on my house at eight o'clock this morning. I was absent. Five agents, who came, no doubt, to arrest me, broke all my locks and withdrew, having found no document which could compromise me. Be so good, sir, you whose courage never fails, to apprise your readers of these facts, and please to accept the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.  
B. DE CHANTELAUZE.  
40, Rue de Seine.

In the *Presse*, M. Emile de Girardin expresses himself with some warmth against the examination of the papers of suspected persons by the police. This, however, is a course not peculiar to the present Government of France. It was practised under the Restoration, under the Constitutional Government of Louis Philippe, and even under the Provisional Government of the Republic of 1848; which professed to have so much regard for right and liberty. There is, in fact, no period of history for centuries past in which the French Government did not, in virtue of what is called a *jugement administratif*, exercise the power of arrest and seizure of papers without the previous authorisation of a legal tribunal, or even of any high legal functionary. It is quite reasonable to object in principle to this exercise of power, but it would be wrong to impute it exclusively to the imperial régime. All Governments in France have exercised it more or less, and all on the ground of its being necessary for their protection against secret machinations.

Addresses of felicitation on the Emperor's marriage continue daily to arrive from all parts of France.

On Ash-Wednesday the usual ceremonies were performed in the Roman Catholic churches, which were crowded from an early hour. There was not a place vacant in the large church of the Madeleine, from twelve to one o'clock.

The news of an insurrection having broken out at Milan produced considerable sensation upon the Bourse. The insurrection was regarded by many as a pretext used by the Austrian Government to collect a larger army in Italy. The Three per Cents. opened at 79½, fell to 78½, 80c., and closed at 78½, 95c. for the end of the month.

The Ministerial changes generally believed last week in Paris to be contemplated, are not (says the *Moniteur*) to take place. But if a modification of the Cabinet is postponed, it is not because the changes in question were not intended and desired, but because the means of accomplishing them failed. M. de Morny, who was to have resumed an important position in the Imperial Government, refuses the honour until certain stipulations are conceded to him. Marshal St. Arnaud refuses to retire and go to Africa unless he be invested with unlimited powers; but in that case the authority of the Minister of War over the colony and the army in it would be annulled, and no officer will consent to succeed St. Arnaud on such terms. The change in the governorship in the Bank of France, which has been often attempted, is a matter of still greater difficulty. The obvious consequences and difficulties of such changes as these have induced the Head of the State to postpone them.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained a long report on the financial situation of the country, from M. Bineau, the Minister. It is, on the whole, very fairly drawn up, and the facts are stated in a way to lead to no recrimination from his predecessors. M. Bineau expresses a hope that this year there will be an equilibrium in the receipts and expenditure; and states that the Emperor has resolved upon economy in the different branches of the public service, and that there will be no necessity for new taxes. This assurance after what had been said to the contrary, has produced a good effect; but at the Bourse this effect has only been to the extent of checking the fall, which was beginning to manifest itself rather seriously. The actual deficit for 1852 will be reduced to £1,190,000. The indirect taxes have recovered to £32,400,000, and are now within £680,000 of their amount in the most prosperous year of the reign of Louis Philippe (1846). Adding the deficit of 1852 to that which had previously accumulated, the total is £30,300,000. M. Bineau then proceeds to state that, owing to the large amounts constantly receivable by the Treasury for the savings-banks and public establishments, and on which the Government allow interest, this position of the floating debt is not too heavy. With regard to 1853, the Minister observes that its expenditure showed an estimated excess over revenue of £1,360,000, which has since been increased by supplementary credits to £2,100,000. He contends, however, that the probable receipts were placed too low, since the proceeds of the indirect taxes were calculated at £260,000 less than in 1852, whereas he hopes they will show a progressive and considerable increase.

A few days ago it was stated, that General Changarnier had written a letter to friends in Paris, in which he was represented as saying, "that he is profoundly convinced that war is inevitable in consequence of the armaments which are being prepared throughout all Europe, and that his friends the Bourbons ought not to lose time in concerting measures with a view to the restoration of Henry V." The General has written to the *Times* to say that he has not penned such a letter, nor anything resembling it.

In execution of the decrees of the 22nd January, 1852, imposing on the Orleans family the obligation of selling all their real property in a year, the forests of Bourbon-Lancy and Bruadon, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, were sold a few days ago. The former fetched 900,000 francs, which, it is said, is about its real value; the latter, 2,800,000 francs, which is much under the estimated value. Peculiar circumstances have caused the sale of the estate of Amboise to be indefinitely postponed. The estate of Chateaubriand in the Maine-et-Loire, belonging to the Duke d'Aumale, has just been sold. The purchaser was the Marquis de Fréaulx, and the price given 4,000,000 francs. The *employés* have been informed that they will be kept in their places.

#### BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, in its sitting of the 4th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a bill calling for a credit of 60,000fr., to be applied to the expenses of a Minister and a Councillor of Legation to the Russian Government; "with which," said the hon. Minister, "the Belgian Government is on the point of establishing intimate and constant relations."

#### ITALY.

We learn from Turin that, notwithstanding the Royal pardon, and the assurances which attended it, Dr. Mazzinghi, immediately on coming out of prison, was ordered to leave the kingdom within five days, and to be expelled from it by force upon non-compliance. This announcement has produced great indignation among the public. The *Gazzetta del Popolo*

declares roundly that the King's pardon was nothing but a Jesuitical deception—a measure adopted merely to evade the consequences which the atrocious sentence against the Medici at Florence has brought upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

#### GERMANY.

The commercial negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are terminated. M. de Bruck waits at Berlin for the authority of the Austrian Government to sign the treaty of commerce concluded for twelve years. The clauses of the treaty are favourable upon the whole to Free-trade.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a sum of 30,000 florins to Professors Bottger, of Frankfurt, and Schenkein, of Biele, the two inventors of cotton powder, for the communication of the secret of their discovery.

A treaty has been concluded between Switzerland and Austria for the junction of their telegraphic lines. The Austrian Government undertakes to construct at its own expense the lines connecting Milan, Como, Feldkirch, and Bregenz, as far as the frontier, while the Swiss Government engages to prolong its lines to its frontier to meet the former.

A Frankfurt journal, under date of Vienna 3rd, says—"The rise in the exchange at the Bourse yesterday, to more than 10 per cent, must be attributed solely to the fears of timid speculators, who, notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary, which have been given by the competent authorities, see in the movement of troops towards the Turkish frontier, the forerunner to inevitable war."

#### GREECE.

The labours of the conference which assembled in London for the settlement of the question of the succession to the crown of Greece having been completed, the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded on the subject, and signed at London on the 20th Nov. last, by the representatives of France, Greece, Bavaria, Great Britain, and Russia, took place on the 1st inst.

#### SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, of the 3rd inst., state that General Narvaez had resolved on not going to Vienna, but demanded previously an investigation of his conduct by court-martial. "The Government," says one of the letters, "is doing what it has been doing for the last ten years, viz. exercising every sort of coercion to gain the elections. It is thought that it will succeed in obtaining a majority. The Opposition journals continue to be seized almost every day, and the candidates cannot address the electors through the channels of the press. And this is called representative Government!" Narvaez and others who lately governed Spain at their own discretion, now feel the inconvenience and mischief of despotic power. A Royal decree directs that in future the Royal Corps of Halberdiers, and the squadron of Guards of the Princess should form but one corps, under the name of Guard of the Queen.

#### RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that on the morning of the 20th ult., there were 487 cholera patients in that city. In the course of the day there were 31 new cases, 40 cures, and 14 deaths.

A letter from Moscow says:—

The celebrated "Uncle Tom" is continuing his course through the world. It is known in Russia by a French translation, most negligently done; the writer, who is, however, a man of talent, appearing only anxious to be first in the field. The work has great success in Russia, and the police do not interfere with it. It so happens that in Russia at present enfranchisement is quite the order of the day, and no one can better pay court in high quarters than by appealing a *good uncle*: for, strange enough, the term *uncle*, brought into fashion by the Americans, is also perfectly Russian, and employed in the same sense of familiarity and affection. Although no formal authorisation has been given to admit the work, yet it is not interdicted. At first, when only a few copies had arrived, they were passed about with the utmost regularity from one part of the city to the other, the station for each reader being fixed at two hours, and not an instant longer. Hence the aristocracy of Moscow actually read the work bit by bit, as they could best manage to obtain it. At present, thousands of copies are in circulation both here and at St. Petersburg. A translation into Russian by an eminent writer is about to appear by the authorisation of the Government.

#### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The *Triest Zeitung* of the 4th contains a letter which has something semi-official about it, and which says that George Petrovich, the Vice-President of the Montenegrin Senate, who left Vienna about a week since, was persuaded that it was not advisable that his countrymen should push their resistance to the utmost; on the contrary, Prince Daniel was advised to seize the first opportunity of effecting a decent compromise.

The last number of the same journal says:—It is reported that the Montenegrins made a nocturnal descent into the camp of Derwishe Pasha (near Grahovo) in order to liberate the captive Wujatich. Although they massacred several Turks, whose heads they carried off, they did not effect their principal object. It appears that there was a regular battle between Omar Pasha's corps and the Montenegrins on the 1st, but it is not known how it ended. Forty-four thousand Turks are now operating against "the Black Mountain," but its heroic sons have already repulsed larger armies and better soldiers. A part of Marmont's army attempted to enter Montenegro, and was annihilated.

There was some talk at Constantinople of the movements of Russian troops on the frontier of Moldavia. Russia had threatened to again occupy the principality, and a distinguished personage, charged with an extraordinary mission, was expected at Constantinople.

#### INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

On Wednesday morning a telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign-office, announcing that an insurrection had broken out at Milan on the 6th and 7th. The insurrection was at first suppressed, but again broke out with great violence.

The Austrian troops in the Arsenal were massacred by the insurgents.

Mazzini's proclamation was posted up everywhere through the city. On the morning of the 8th, the gates of Milan were closed, and the usual communication with the Swiss frontier was interrupted.

The following sub-marine telegraph despatch from Paris, arrived on the same day:—

"An insurrection took place at Milan on Sunday.

"The people rose suddenly in three parts of the town; five men were killed. An Austrian proclamation announces the re-establishment of order. But the Milan train had not arrived yesterday at the Swiss frontier.

"Milan is still closed, and it is believed that the fight has recommenced. Mazzini's incendiary proclamation was everywhere posted up."

A despatch from Berne, of the 8th, states that, according to a despatch from the Swiss Consul in Milan, of the 7th, in the evening, the affray in Milan had been suppressed, and order promptly re-established.

The Submarine Telegraph Company received on Wednesday the following message from the English Minister at Berne to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in London:—

A telegraphic message from Bellinzona of the 8th instant, half past four P.M., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection which had been suppressed, had recommenced.

M. Kossuth has addressed the following proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy:—

IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION.—TO THE SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN ITALY.

Soldiers; Comrades!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country, to make her independent, free, and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.

I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the peoples of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the peoples of the world the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.

In this war no nation fraternises more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one, our enemy is one, our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing, of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.

Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world, let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all—wherever the alarm shall first sound—combat against the common enemy. Whoso will not do this, he, the hirer of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be for ever exiled as a traitor—as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.

The moment of the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared; for, should it take them unprepared—should our nation not improve the opportunity—our dear country would be lost for ever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy.

I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes.

No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and the traitor shall die.

And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this my order is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me the favours of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you, in my name, how you should organise yourselves.

Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own country and everywhere.

Brave ones! The Honveds and the Hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks on the Hungarian flag as on the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great. The arms are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts. Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

From Rome to the island of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in a cry joined to the clang of millions of arms. Let God be our Judge! Down with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!

Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, at the bidding of which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.

No order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. *Ad revoir*. God be with you.  
Kossuth, 1853.

There appears to be no doubt that Mazzini is at the head of the movement. He has been in the canton of Tessino for the last month; and the proclamation issued by him has been placarded, not only in Milan, but in several parts of the canton of Tessino. Copies of the proclamation are known to be in Paris. It appears that the movement has not been quite so sudden as may at first appear. There was a good deal of previous agitation, evidently got up for the purpose of exciting the people, and preparing them for the movement. On the 2nd a rumour was industriously circulated that Louis Napoleon had been assassinated on the day of his marriage, and so generally was it believed that it created a tumult which threatened the public peace; and, ultimately, appearances were so alarming, that the authorities were forced to issue placards announcing that the report was wholly without foundation.

**AUSTRALASIA AND ITS TRAFFIC.**—The General Screw Company's steamer *Hellespont* left Southampton yesterday for Australia: she takes out £300,000 in specie and jewellery, sixty passengers, and a full cargo. The *Hellespont* is intended to leave on the 26th; and will be followed by the *Argo*, a new vessel of 180 tons, early in April, both for the same destination. The following statement of vessels to sail for the Australian colonies during the present month, has just been issued:—Five ships, of 1224 tons, to Launceston; three ships, of 1471 tons, to Hobart Town; twenty-four ships, of 11,553 tons, to Sydney; fifty-four ships, of 20,073 tons, to Port Phillip; nine ships, of 3635 tons, to Adelaide; South Australia; four ships, of 2435 tons to New Zealand; one ship, of 258 tons, to Swan River; and one ship, of 700 tons, to King George's Sound; total, 101 vessels, of 41,449 tons. The undermentioned vessels had left various ports in Australia for England:—On October 21, the *Oriental*, with 7119 oz., value £28,476; the *Alert*, November 1, with 4,000 oz., value £172,000; October 28, the *Chorringhill*, with 67,713 oz., value £254,832; the *Three Belts*, with 77,803 oz., value £311,212; November 15, the *Roxburgh Castle*, with 151,157 oz., value £604,628.

**IMMENSE SCREW-STEAMER.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamer *Bengal*, the largest steamer and ship at present in the world, has had a trial trip from Southampton to the Isle of Wight, in which she averaged 11½ miles per hour. Notwithstanding her enormous length and bulk, she was as manageable as a boat. On returning to Southampton, she raced with her Majesty's steam-yachts, the *Fairy* and *Egfin*. The *Fairy* beat her, but it was in smooth water. The *Egfin*, however, could not gain on her. The race looked like a trial of speed between a giant and two pigmies. On the platform, in the *Bengal*, for the master, there is a tube with a gutta-percha mouth, which communicates with the engine-room. The engines are eased, stopped, and the ship is sent ahead or backed astern according to the number of whistles by the tubing. The *Himalaya*, now nearly completed, belonging to the same company, is 60 feet longer than the *Bengal*, and a thousand tons greater burden.

#### THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—I have just arrived here, and found in your excellent paper of the 29th January, an account of the family of the Empress. As it is not quite correct, I send you the following, thinking that it may be interesting to some of your readers:—

The Baron Grègus had three daughters; the eldest married Mr. Kirkpatrick, father of the Countess of Montijo; the second, Mr. Neumann, Consul of Poland, in Malaga; and the youngest, Mr. Lesseps. The Countess of Montijo's youngest sister, who lives now in Malaga, married the Count of Cabarrus, who had a sister who contributed very much to the death of Robespierre, according to Lamartine's account in the "History of the Girondins." Mr. John Kirkpatrick, brother of the Countess of Montijo, lives in Ad-a in Spain, where he is Consul of France. Mr. Neumann had several sons and daughters; some of them live yet, making the number of uncles of the Empress pretty large. The following are of this number, in direct line or by alliance:—Mr. William Neumann, living in Puerto Rico; Mr. Mathias Imelin, Consul in Malaga; and Mr. Lara, Advocate in Malaga—all men of independent fortune. Mr. Lesseps was the father of Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, Ambassador of the French Republic in Spain, and who was sent to Rome in 1849; from which place he was called back, after he had been expelled by General Oudinot from his headquarters. The Empress's only sister is married to the Duke of Alba and Berwick.

I remain, sir, your great admirer and old subscriber,

VERITAS.

[Upon the next page we have engraved a Portrait of the Empress from a drawing by a Persian Artist. Her Majesty is portrayed in her bridal costume—a rich long robe of white silk, covered with point lace; diadem and stomacher of diamonds, and a long veil of Honiton lace surmounted with orange-flowers.]

#### THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.

WE owe to the Daguerrotype, in the skillful hands of a gentleman at Valparaiso, a spirited illustration of the inauguration of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway.

The ceremony took place at Valparaiso on the 1st of October with all possible *clat*, in presence of the highest functionaries of the city, both ecclesiastic and civil, the diplomatic corps, and a large concourse of spectators, both on foot and in carriages. General Blanco, so long the Intendant of Valparaiso, represented the President of the Republic at the ceremony. The Bishop of Concepcion and his clergy celebrated a Pontifical mass near the spot, and a stone with a suitable inscription was then laid to mark the commencement of the undertaking. Instead of digging the first sod, the ceremony in the present case, as it was rock that had to be operated upon, was performed by a salvo of blasts, which were immediately answered by a salute from the battery on the fort.

After the ceremony a large party of the shareholders and their friends partook of a sumptuous banquet at Maillard's hotel. The "Valparaiso and Santiago Railway and its speedy conclusion," was toasted with loud huzzas, led by the English guests, and heartily responded to by the Chileans present. The undertaking is regarded as the beginning of a new era for Valparaiso. The Valparaiso journals state that there will be no lack of subscriptions to make up the capital necessary for its completion—a circumstance which denotes the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government. The Railway thus inaugurated, which will connect the great seaport of Chili with the capital, will be a monument to the enterprise and prosperity of the little Republic, the Government of which, by its loans and guarantees, has offered important facilities for the execution of the project. The distance between Valparaiso and Santiago is about ninety-four miles; but, as the country is rugged and mountainous, it will be necessary to follow the course of the valleys, and the distance by railway will consequently be considerably greater. It is expected that the line will be opened for traffic throughout in about five years.

Valparaiso contains 40,000 inhabitants, and is said to be one of the most thriving seaports in the world. It has greatly increased in size and consequence of late years; and the discovery of gold, and the sudden





THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME.

influx of population into California, have given a further impetus to its trade and commerce. Its comparative proximity to Australia, and the abundance of its exchangeable products, will also enable it to carry on a most lucrative, and almost boundless trade with the Australian continent. The wheat of Chili is of the finest quality. The beef and mutton are proverbially good, and vegetables are cheap and abundant. The exports consist of copper, hides, wool, hemp, and plata pina. Large quantities of copper ores are shipped annually to England, and 100,000 marks of 8 oz. in bar silver. The returns from sales of English goods are said to be made mostly in bullion. Thirty thousand hides are exported annually from Valparaiso. About one million silver dollars come annually from Cobija to Valparaiso, to be shipped thence to England. Our trade with Chili is very large. Our annual imports to Chili and Peru are from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 dollars. Santiago, the capital of Chili, contains a population of about 70,000. It is said to be the only capital in South America which is increasing in wealth and population. The climate of Chili is justly celebrated throughout the world, and that of Santiago is deemed delightful even in Chili. The temperature is usually between 60 deg. and 75 deg. The climate is drier and colder at Santiago than at Valparaiso, where the mean temperature is 63 deg. There are several English miners on the Chilean side of the Andes, engaged in working the silver and copper ores.

The view given in the Illustration is taken from a suburb of Valparaiso. The stones upon the left of the picture are the debris of the blasting operations on the side of the hill, and sufficiently show the for-

midable engineering difficulties to be surmounted in the construction of the railway. Santiago is 1591 feet above the level of the sea.

There is a good deal of traffic at the present moment along the line of the proposed Railway. An omnibus proprietor of Valparaiso (and there are not less than eight of these vehicles in the city) has just ordered two coaches from the United States, to ply between Valparaiso and Santiago. They are to be constructed on six wheels, with a propeller to drag up and go down the steep mountainous roads between the two cities.

There are many neat and comfortable dwellings, surrounded by flower-gardens, on the hills around Valparaiso, which are chiefly occupied by the families of American and English merchants.

The Valparaiso papers, from which we take our account of the inauguration of the Railway, lead us to suppose that the inhabitants are not so engrossed by the pursuit of gain as to neglect the cultivation of one branch at least of the fine arts. They say:—

One of our principal houses in Valparaiso has received the Grand Piano manufactured by Collard and Collard to which was awarded the prize in the London Exhibition. The parties ask 2,500 dollars for it; and, with the natural love of music which the Chilenos possess, are likely to obtain their price. It is a well-known fact that scarcely any country—thanks to our prosperity—imports, taking our population into account, so many pianos as we do. A bed, a piano, and a lamp are the first requisites in a Chileno household.

The construction of the Railway is expected to be followed by an increased development of the resources of the country, which cannot fail to add to the number of English resident merchants.

## THREE VALENTINES.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

## 1.—THE EVE OF ST. VALENTINE.

How shall I woo her? 'Neath her glance  
My spirit faints away,  
Frail as a mote that dares to dance  
Along the sunbeam's way.

Her lip hath never breathed a sigh,  
No cloud is on her brow;  
Swept on by lava streams am I—  
She standeth 'midst the snow.

By Love's sweet breath untouched,—unstirred,  
She lifts her arching brows,  
And carols like an untaught bird  
Among the listening boughs.

O! she is radiant as a star,  
Yet wayward as a breeze;  
Changeful as Autumn echoes are,  
Caught up by rustling sheaves.

At times, like gathering mists that steep  
The sun-forsaken earth,  
Soft shades of dreamy sadness creep  
Betwixt her and her mirth.

Yet in her every step of grace  
The soul of freedom dwells,  
And scornful beauty in her face  
Love's faintest sigh repels.

How shall I woo her? 'Twere as light  
To stay the wild wind's wailing:  
She stoopeth not to own the might  
Of tender Love's prevailing.

## 2.—ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Behold me, love, beside thy lattice leaning,  
Ere yet the icy stars have ceased to glow,  
From thy full sheaves a little gladness glean—  
A little hope, that melteth like the snow!

I know thou art a wavelet of the sea,  
Ever from Love's delicious shore retreating;  
Thy young life floats unto a silent lea,  
No other heart unto thine own heart beating.

Is there no sadness in thy singing, love?  
Seems not thy very freedom desolate?  
Buildest thou not within a leafless grove—  
Oh! tenderest bird—oh! dove without a mate?

Could I but shield thee from the cruel years,  
Whose touch shall steal the bloom upon thy cheek,  
Drowning thy sorrows in my own heart's tears,  
In that dumb worship Love can never speak;

Could I but turn Life's serpent folds aside  
Which coil around thine Eden even here,  
Sweet would that poison be whereof I died—  
My love and truth the only tempters near.

Oh! hear me! Turn thine eyes upon my face;  
With love—thy love, alone will I depart.  
One smile, and Spring will take cold Winter's place:  
Oh! hear me! for the ice is on my heart!

## 3.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. VALENTINE.

'Tis long ago; the tale of woe  
Is old as Memory's dreaming:  
Soon, on my breast, my love confessed  
Her coldness only seeming.

She told me how, with beating brow,  
She leant beside the pane,  
And caught the prayer I whispered there,  
And breathed it back again.

She heard the sigh I poured on high,  
The scorn within her sleeping;  
While o'er the snows the sun uprose,  
And showed her softly weeping!

One sound alone, of touching tone,  
Her tenderness awaking,  
Stole on her Night: it took to flight—  
She felt her Day-spring breaking!

She turned—she heard the thrilling word,  
Her soul made answer sweet;  
No more forlorn, she blessed the morn  
That found me at her feet!



COMMENCEMENT AT VALPARAISO OF THE RAILWAY TO SANTIAGO.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MR. HELSBY.





ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.



AMATEUR CONCERT IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## GRAND AMATEUR CONCERTS IN AID OF THE INFIRMARY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE magnificent saloon of the Assembly Rooms in this town presented a scene of unusual brilliancy on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., and subsequently on Thursday evening, when two Grand Amateur Concerts were given in aid of the funds of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, under the distinguished patronage of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess Grey, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. H. T. Liddell; with nearly all the nobility, gentry, and civic authorities of the two counties of Northumberland and Durham.

A committee, consisting of the Vicar of Newcastle, Dr. Headlam, Dr. Charlton; John Anderson, and Wm. Brandling, Esqs., was at the same time appointed; and under their able management, with the invaluable services of the Rev. C. C. Snowden, as honorary secretary, a selection was made of the ablest amateurs of this town and district.

The tickets issued were inadequate to the demand, and the amateurs consented to give a second concert. The spacious and lofty saloon of the Assembly-rooms was brilliantly illuminated, and around and above the circular recess at the end of the apartment where the performers were placed, a variety of tasteful decorations had been extemporised by Mr. H. Brandling, assisted by a party of ladies. The embellishments consisted of a drapery in the mediæval style, which extended from the ceiling; and banners, bearing the names of the principal composers—Glück, Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Bishop, Purcell, Mendelssohn, Czerny, Außer, and Meyerbeer—were tastefully grouped at intervals around the platform. Signor C. Pinski was the conductor. The performers were twenty-six ladies and thirty-one gentlemen; amongst whom were the Hon. Lady Williamson, Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rev. Mr. Errington, Rev. Mr. Greenwell, &c. Rossini's "Barbère" overture was played by the Messrs. Walsham, L. Brandling, Anderson, and Bainbridge, on four pianofortes. Mrs. Railstone, Misses Bainbridge, Wilkinson, and L. Brandling played a selection, composed and arranged by Miss Brandling, for the four harps. (See the Illustration upon the preceding page). Considerable curiosity was felt as to the effect which would be produced by the music from this ancient instrument, now coming into vogue after having been in very general disuse. Its tones were no doubt new to many; at the same time that they were pleasing to all. The performers were evidently well able to bring out the full powers of their instruments—Miss Laura Brandling taking the leading part; and each sweep of the strings drew forth a group of fine robust chords, the four harps being handled with an exactness which made them sound as one. The "Farewell" of Miss Brandling, which is a fine and well-arranged composition, was followed by a March, for which species of music the harp appears rather adapted. The audience testified their approbation by great applause; and an encore was given, alike in compliment to Miss Brandling and the manner in which the selection had been performed.

Some German amateurs sang quartets. Misses Walsham, Brandling, Dobson, and Dalyell, executed a fantasia on themes from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," arranged by Pinski for four pianofortes and four harps, the latter played by the ladies mentioned above. Mr. Herrmann, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Bell, performed solos on the violin, violoncello, and flute. Czerny's arrangement of Rossini's "William Tell" overture, for eight players on four pianofortes, was allotted to the Messrs. Walsham, L. Brandling, Lange, Brandling, Dobson, Carr, Dalyell, and Hewison. Messrs. Allison and Anderson played a duo on two cornets à pistons. The array of local talent was altogether imposing; and the talent displayed by the amateurs is pronounced to have been of the highest order. The Vicar composed some appropriate lines for the occasion; and at the conclusion of Thursday's concert the Vicar complimented the conductor on the zeal and ability he had displayed. The selections were from the works of Rossini, Außer, Mendelssohn, Campana, Pinski, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Crouch, De Beriot, Webbe, Kücken, Bellini, Sir H. R. Bishop, &c.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 13.—First Sunday in Lent. Glencoe massacre, 1691.  
MONDAY, 14.—St. Valentine's Day. Captain Cook killed, 1779.  
TUESDAY, 15.—National Debt commenced, 1500.  
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Ember Week.  
THURSDAY, 17.—Battle of St. Albans, 1461. Michael Angelo died, 1564.  
FRIDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.  
SATURDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 29	5 35	5 40	5 45	5 50	5 55	6 00

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The present Emperor of the French is nephew of the great Napoleon, being son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland.

A. F.—The Right Honourable Lord Crewe.

G. H.—After the Strasbourg affair, in October, 1836, Louis Napoleon was detained for a short time a prisoner in France, and thence sent to the United States. In August, 1840, the Prince made his attempt at Boulogne, and, after its failure, was taken prisoner and tried for high treason: the sentence was perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; and the Prince was conveyed, in consequence, to the citadel of Ham, whence he effected his escape on the 25th May, 1846.

CLEMENTINE.—The French Princes hold their titles by right.

PISISTRATUS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer becomes entitled to a retiring pension of £2000 a year, when "he shall have held the said office for a period of not less than two years in the whole, either unintercepted or at different times."

META.—The name of "Dieu donne" was applied to the Duc de Bordeaux from his birth. The Hon. Diana Ayr Ellis, sister of Viscount Clifden, was married August 5, 1851, to the Hon. Edward Coke, brother of the Earl of Leicester.

ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE ROOKE FAMILY.—If Heralds will send his address to the Editor, he will forward it to a gentleman who can give him every information respecting the family of Admiral Sir George Rooke, that he may require.

W. J. B.—The registry is compulsory.

W. F.—The surname of Viscount Ashbrook is Flower. His Lordship's arms are—Arg. on a chevron, voided sa. between three ravens, each holding in the beak an ermine spot, as many pellets. Crest: A demi-lion, per pale, erm. and ermine, gorged with a chain with a collar gemel or. In the Dexter paw a gillyflower, ppr. Motto: Mens conscia recti.

B.—The arms of Viscount Bridport are:—Az. a fret arg. on a chief or, three crescents sa. Crest: A Cornish chough ppr. supporting with the Dexter claw an anchor or. Motto: Steady.

A. W.—The earldom of Mountnorris is extinct. Viscount Valeria is now male heir of the family.

A CONSTANT READER.—Baronets of Nova Scotia are entitled to supporters, but English and Irish baronets are not.

A. K. W.—A person married to an heiress bears her arms and quarterings on a shield of pretence, but he is not entitled to take her family name unless he obtain the Royal licence so to do.

P. or W.—Short Short-hand, published by Whittaker and Co. Arms of P. or W.:—Arg. a chevron gu. between three roses of the last, seeded and eaved ppr. Crest: A square beacon or chevron on two wheels or, allied with the ppr. Motto: Pro aris et focis.

TRAFALGAR.—Shortly after the Duke of Wellington's death, we gave the detailed pedigree, showing link by link, his Grace's descent from King Edward I. Nelson's Royal pedigree may be seen in Burke's "Royal Families," Vol. II., p. 61.

A CORRESPONDENT, in answer to A., gives the following information:—Guillaume Dode de la Brunerie, Marshal of France, was born in 1775. He was a son of a notary of Gendres; he served as engineer officer through the campaigns of Egypt, Germany, and Spain, and directed the works at the sieges of Saragossa (1809), and Badajoz (1810). After the disasters in Russia, he shut himself up in Glogau, and maintained himself there until the peace. In the expedition into Spain of 1823 he commanded in chief the engineers, and on his return was created a Peer of France with the title of Viscount. In 1840 he was nominated President of the Council of the Fortifications of Paris, and carried those great works through with ability and economy. His recompense was the bâton of a Marshal of France, an honour not previously conferred since the time of Vauban on an engineer officer. Marshal Dode died in 1851.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—You are entitled to quarter the arms of your paternal grandfather, who was an heiress, as well as those that came to her through heiress. The right is inherent, and its assertion requires no payment of fees.

COVENTRY.—Herr Form's older than Sims Reeves.

J. P.—The Exhibition Quadrille of Julien did introduce the French drummers.

HERALDRY.—The arms of Anne, Countess of Mornington, mother of the first Duke of Wellington, were:—Quarterly 1st and 4th per bend erm. and ermine, a lion rampant; or 2nd and 3rd; sa. on a fesse arg. between three lions passant guardant, or; as many escallops gu.

Mrs. J. N. M.—Henri, Duc de Bordeaux and Comte de Chambord, was born 20th Sept., 1820. He married, in 1846, the Archduchess Marie Theres, daughter of Duke Francis IV., of Modena.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1812) to December 31st, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, £19 15s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, 21s.; II. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. per Volume less. The price of a single Back Number, a month after the date of publication, is 1s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Binding Cases, 2s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to merchants and shippers.—Office, 198 Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

THE British Parliament has commenced its usual Session, and the eyes of the world will be directed with more than common interest and anxiety to its deliberations. That august and venerable body is the hope of Europe. There is abundance of work before it—for it has not simply to devote its attention to financial and administrative reforms, of the highest importance, but to maintain unimpaired the dignity and influence of this country throughout the civilised world, at a time when the state of the Continent is fraught with no ordinary perplexity and peril. Happily the Corn-law question is no longer in the way to set class against class, and prevent or postpone the consideration of every other matter of public interest. Statesmen and minor politicians are freed from the long protracted annoyance of that ignoble strife. The arena is clear. An able Government, backed by a strong Parliamentary majority, is at the head of affairs, and there is every reason to believe that our domestic policy will be in accordance with the wishes and the necessities of a practical and intelligent people. In the home atmosphere neither darkness nor storm is visible. No classes of the people are now led away by theories about "five points," or any other great organic changes; but all are aware of the consoling truth, that whatever may be the defects or anomalies of the Constitution under which they live, it secures to them an amount of personal liberty unknown to the rest of Europe, and leaves the Englishman free to think, to speak, to act, and to prosper. But the state of our foreign relations is not so comfortable a subject of contemplation. Our very liberty, which we so dearly prize, isolates, if it does not alienate us, from the Powers of the Continent. Europe is covered with armed men. With two millions of soldiers under arms in Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, war is possible at any moment. It is our first duty to be guarded against the chances of such a catastrophe; and the feeling of the country is such that the Government will be cordially supported, in and out of Parliament, in the measures they will take to secure our coasts against invasion, and to arm us effectually on the defensive. Should it unfortunately become necessary that we should be required to act upon the offensive as well as upon the defensive, there is reason to know that the old public spirit is as vigorous and indomitable as ever; and that England is as able to hold her own and make herself respected—and, if need be, feared—as in the brightest days of her annals. The Powers of Europe suspect, if they do not know this fact; and the more extensively it is believed, the greater security will this country possess against aggression. France is not the only possible disturber, as Mr. Cobden and others seem to imagine. The events of Lombardy, whatever may be their issue, show how uncertain is the peace of Europe. Italy is a great political volcano, ready for eruption; and Hungary seems to be little, if any, better. Not even the immense and highly-disciplined army of Marshal Radetsky was sufficient to prevent the outbreak at Milan; and while such discontents exist in any part of Europe as those which drove the desperate Lombards into a struggle with their alien masters, war may arise at a moment's notice. In such circumstances, the policy of England is clear. We are not quite such a nation of dotards as the amiable enthusiasts of the Peace party would represent us.

THE affairs of Montenegro assume daily a character of more importance. A Turkish army of nearly 50,000 men, in three divisions, have attempted, with varied success, to penetrate into the Montenegrin territory, and to occupy the country. Omar Pasha has summoned Prince Daniel to surrender, on pain of seeing his entire territory occupied by the Turkish troops. The Montenegrins are greatly outnumbered, and wage a most unequal contest with the whole power and resources of the Turkish empire.

The Turkish Government knew perfectly well that the campaign against Montenegro would bring special embassies from the European powers to Constantinople; and that Russia, Austria, and France would eagerly offer their mediation, and counsel the Porte to respect the independence which the Montenegrins have so long enjoyed. The design of the Sultan, has, therefore, been by a *coup de main* to reduce the Montenegrins to submission, and thus to cut short the offers of diplomatic intervention. The Montenegrins, on the other hand, lost no time in sending embassies to Vienna and St. Petersburg, and both Courts have made the strongest representations to the Turkish Ministry, but hitherto without diverting the Sultan from his determination to punish and subdue the fierce marauders who for so many years have waged an incessant border-warfare with his subjects. The chapter of accidents may still befriended the Montenegrins, if they can, for a few weeks, defy the army of Omar Pasha. Austria has assembled a large army on her Dalmatian frontier, and has sent General Leiningen to Constantinople with terms which have been rejected by the Porte, notwithstanding the threatening attitude assumed by the Austrians. The insurrection at Milan, and the general disaffection in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, will doubtless lead the Court of Vienna to moderate its tone at Constantinople, and to withdraw some brigades from Dalmatia. Russia has not yet spoken out, and is probably waiting for the arrival of the French Envoy at Constantinople, before committing herself to any decided course of action. Baron Brénier may, indeed, find himself "master of the situation" at Constantinople; for the revolt in Lombardy has occurred at a moment when the diplomatic relations between France and Austria are little more than a series of mutual insults and affronts, and Louis Napoleon would not be disinclined to find in the East a plausible pretext for marching a French army across the Alps.

We believe that the British Cabinet is entirely of accord as to the policy which the honour and interests of Great Britain require her to pursue at the present juncture. That policy

is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire at all hazards. No doubt, the excesses of the Montenegrins have been paralleled by acts equally savage and barbarous on the part of their neighbours on the Turkish frontier. Montenegrins and Turks have not scrupled by turns to invade each other's territory, whenever the lust of plunder or the desire to cut off a few heads became too strong to be resisted. Both nations have been equally cruel and equally faithless, although it has happened that, from the savage bravery of the Montenegrins, the poverty of their country, and the facilities which their mountains offer for retreat, they have been enabled to inflict more loss and mischief upon the Turks than they have sustained from the hands of the Mussulman. The interests of civilisation and humanity demand that this desolating border-warfare should cease; and if, as is asserted by the Turks, it should appear that the Montenegrins were the aggressors in this war, that they attempted to engage neighbouring states in their undertaking, and that they encamped upon the plains beyond the Turkish frontier, the people of England would see, without regret, this horde of robbers and assassins reduced into a Turkish pashalik, with the free use of their religion. The Montenegrins are Christians of the Greek Church, but Europe can have no sympathy with Christians who bring disgrace upon their creed by their savage passions and lawless rapacity.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 4	29.537	42.9	34.8	37.5	— 0.4	91	N.E.	0.04
" 5	29.732	43.2	32.8	36.7	— 1.3	94	N.E.	0.18
" 6	29.828	41.2	34.0	37.2	— 0.9	93	N.E.	0.00
" 7	29.904	46.0	35.3	39.7	+ 1.5	77	S.W.	0.00
" 8	29.223	39.9	35.2	36.5	— 2.0	82	S.E.	0.00
" 9	29.981	43.3	29.0	36.1	— 2.2	86	E.	0.00
" 10	29.103	37.8	34.9	35.2	— 3.2	98	N.E.	0.09

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the sea, was 29.416 inches. The reading descended to 28.970 inches on the 5th, and from this time continued low to the end of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 37.2, being 1.2° below the average of 38 years. The mean daily temperature has been below its average on every day from February 1st excepting on the 7th, when it was slightly in excess; the mean daily defect being 2.3°. The temperature has varied during the week from 46.9, on the 7th, to 29.0, on the 9th. The average daily difference of temperature during the week was 8.8°. Snow fell on the 5th. The amount of rain during the week was 0.3 in. (three-tenths of an inch).

Lewisham, Feb. 11th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1550 children were born; of these, 827 were boys, and 723 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding week in the preceding eight years is 1607. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1220; the estimated number for the week was 1164; thus the actual exceeded the estimated number by 56. For many weeks the mortality has been less than its estimated amount. Its excess in the present week is attributable to the great change of temperature which took place at the beginning of the month, and has continued to the present time. To consumption, 151 deaths are attributed—its average is 137; to bronchitis, 110—its average is 96; to hooping-cough, 64—its average is 41; to typhus, 59—its average is 28; only 3 to measles, the average of which disease is 21.

THE LAST OF PROTECTION.—A meeting of the committee of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital was held at the South Sea House on Monday, "for the purpose of considering and deciding on the course which it might be expedient for the association to pursue;" the Duke of Richmond in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. G. F. Young, in which he says—"I venture then very respectfully to suggest, as a subject deserving an early consideration, whether the time has not arrived, when, in reference both to personal character and to public considerations, which no one is able more justly than your Grace to estimate, the National Association ought to be dissolved. . . . Its existence as a public body should now terminate without compromise of its dignity, and in a manner consistent with its character and that of its supporters." After several observations from various members, this opinion was adopted; thanks were moved to the chairman, secretaries, Mr. G. F. Young, &c., and the dissolution of the Association decided on.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—On Tuesday evening a very crowded meeting of the advocates and supporters of the reform movement among the Wesleyan connexion was held at Freemasons' hall, Great Queen-street; Ap. ley Pallat, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the proposed reform were submitted and carried, with the usual thanks to the chairman.

OCCUPATION OF THE ROMAN STATES.—A public meeting has been held in the New Vestry-hall, King's-road, St. Pancras, to take into consideration the motion of which Mr. Duncombe had given notice in the House of Commons, "praying her Majesty to use her good offices in order to put an end to the present occupation of the Roman States by the troops of Austria and France." Professor Newman was in the chair, supported by Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, David Masson, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The adjourned meeting of the "working-classes" (with reference to opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday) took place on Wednesday evening, at Drury-lane Theatre. A Mr. Trideaux (in the absence of Mr. Henry Mayhew) occupied the chair.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday. The Earl of Harrowby presided; and amongst those present were Mr. Sherid Carter, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Alderman Salomon, &c. The subscriptions and donations amounted to about £1800, amongst which were, from the Grocers' Company, £100; Goldsmiths' Company, 100 guineas; the Clothworkers' Company, £20; and the Duke of Wellington, £30. The asylum has been enlarged, so that it now affords accommodation to 400 children.

CLOSING OF ST. CLEMENT DANES' CHURCHYARD.—On Tuesday, a crowded meeting was held in the vestry-room of St. Clement Danes—the Rev. W. Ellis, rector, in the chair—to determine whether a burial-ground should be provided for the parish, under the Metropolitan Burial Act. After much discussion, it was resolved, by 50 to 11 votes, to request Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary of State, to obtain an order in Council for the immediate closing of the burial-ground.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday this society held its meeting, when Dr. Baird read a paper on a new species of entozoa. Communications were also read from Dr. Gray, Mr. Adams White, Mr. G. W. Earl, &c.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.—The meeting on Wednesday evening was entirely occupied with a discussion on Mr. Joshua Richardson's paper, "On the Pneumatics of Mines."

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday, at No. 53, Berners-street. Dr. B. G. Babington, F.R.S., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. R. D. Granger, of the Board of Health, on the influence of noxious human effluvia in the production of disease. A discussion followed, during which the state of the sewerage of the metropolis was adverted to at some length; and a unanimous vote of thanks given to Mr. Granger for his highly philosophical address.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, Mr. Westwood exhibited the true wax-secreting insect, and several other species of *Coccus*, including a Levantine species used for dyeing the red Fez caps, and the *Manna Coccus*, from Mount Sinai. Mr. Hanbury exhibited specimens of the crude crystallized spermaceti-like wax, from Shanghai, and stated that it was very useful in hardening the soft candle-fats, but too expensive for commercial purposes; and that the Chinese cultivated the insect with almost as much care as they did the silkworm. Dr. Quain communicated, through Mr. Spence, an account from William Oswell, Esq., of a fly, *Glossina morsitans*, called "Issetse" by the natives (and supposed to be the "Zim" of Bruce) in South Africa, the bite of which was fatal to all domestic animals except the goat; but "innoxious to man and the wild animals; stating that on one occasion he had lost forty-seven out of fifty-seven head of cattle, the bite of three or four flies being sufficient to cause the death of an ox—the poor animals swelling at the eyes and throat, gradually wasting away, refusing food, and dying in from twelve to thirty days.



**THE NEW MINT OF AUSTRALIA.**—The first appointments in the establishment of a branch mint in Australia have fallen upon Messrs. Welch and Drury, senior clerks of the census establishment, who are nominated as accountants on probationary duties at the mint. It is understood that the assay-masters will be selected from the Bank of England; and the mechanical arrangements in the forming of a new mint for Australia are in progress.

**THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.**—About 1300 persons are at present employed on the Ordnance survey. They have now completed maps of several large towns in England, on a scale of six inches to the mile. Maps on a scale of six inches to the mile of several other Scotch counties are preparing, as well as one-inch maps of Ireland and Scotland.

**DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.**—Captain Denham, R.N., of the *Herald*, now prosecuting a scientific voyage, recently read a paper at the Royal Society, in which the deepest sounding of the ocean ever made was recorded. On the passage from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, in 36° 45' South latitude and 37° 6' West longitude, on a calm day, the ocean was ascertained to be 7706 fathoms deep, or 7.7 geographical miles.

**THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.**—A special court has been held at the new office, in Guildhall Chambers, to swear in the attorneys. Hitherto the business of the Court has been carried on by six attorneys and four barristers; but for the future it will be open to the whole of the profession who are freemen of the city.

**RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CITY.**—At a Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Alderman Sidney moved "That, in the opinion of this Court, the prosecution of retail dealers within the City of London for being non-freemen is inexpedient, unwise, and unjust"—a resolution directly opposed to one adopted by the Court of Common Council. Alderman Salomons thereupon read the following amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this Court that the prosecution of retail dealers within the city of London for being non-freemen is inexpedient, and that for the purpose so generally desired, for enlarging the constituency of this corporation, the most effectual course would be to make forthwith a renewed application for the assistance of the Legislature, in which this Court would cordially join." The amendment having been adopted by Alderman Sidney, was unanimously carried.

**DINNER TO DISSENTING M.P.'S.**—A grand dinner is to be given on the 16th inst., at the Milton Club in London, to the Protestant Dissenters who are members of the House of Commons. Dissenters from all parts of England will attend the banquet.

**WINE DUTIES.**—A deputation from the committee of the Association for the Reduction of the Duties on Wines had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. W. B. James, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Laurie, and Mr. Shorter, and was accompanied by Mr. J. P. Murrell, M.P. for Bridport; Mr. W. E. Freke, Mr. George Frewer, and Mr. Cyrus Redding.

**MARYLEBONE.**—At a meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone, last week, a resolution was passed condemning as unconstitutional and dangerous the Bishop of London's Churchwardens Election Bill, which interferes with the control of the parish over the election of its officers.

**LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE BIENFAISANCE.**—On Monday evening the twelfth annual ball in aid of the funds of this charitable institution took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador and other distinguished foreigners. A very numerous and select circle attended the reunion upon this occasion. Mr. Charles Boasé presided over the orchestra, and dancing was kept up with much spirit until a late hour.

**EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.**—A considerable number of working men, members of the various trades of the metropolis, have formed a literary and scientific association for themselves. They meet in a commodious building called the Hall of Association, in Castle-street, Oxford-market. Classes have been formed for instruction in English grammar, the French language, music, book-keeping, &c. A series of lectures has just been announced for the present month. The names of the lecturers include those of Professor Maurice, Mr. J. Hullah, Viscount Goderich, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, &c. A conversazione takes place every Wednesday evening.

**MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.**—The numbers attending at Marlborough-house during the month of January were as follows:—11,751 persons on the public days, and admitted as free; 624 persons on students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6d. each; besides the registered students of the classes and schools.

**FORMATION OF A CARRIAGE-ROAD IN GREENWICH-PARK.**—Workmen have commenced the formation of a carriage-road leading from the park gate at Blackheath to the Observatory. When completed, we understand the present unsightly wall is to be pulled down, and two iron gates and railing put up in its stead. The road will be almost a perfect level, and standing as it does immediately between a long row of trees on either side, will be a place of great resort during the summer months.

**INSANITY AMONGST THE WORKING CLASSES.**—An official report just published states that insanity has lately increased to such an extent amongst the working classes, that none but those whose duties bring them in contact with the sufferers can form an idea of its fearful spread. There are now no less than 494 chargeable to the parish of Marylebone. In St. Pancras, insanity also prevails to an unusual amount. This painful fact ought to be made the subject of official and medical inquiry, with a view to tracing its origin and retarding its progress.

**HYDE-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.**—The alterations which were commenced last autumn in Hyde-park, for the purpose of widening the carriage-drive on the north side of the Serpentine, the entire distance from Hyde-park-corner to the turn of the road adjoining Kensington-gardens, have now been completed.

**SOMERSET-HOUSE ENLARGEMENT.**—We understand that the necessity of completing, without further delay, the new buildings at Somerset-house, now erecting for the Inland Revenue Offices, and of consolidating the public offices on that site, has induced the Government to determine on the immediate removal of the School of Design from Somerset-house. Instead of having but one central school of art for the whole metropolis, arrangements will be made to establish district schools in several parts of London. The few students in the higher stages of instruction at Somerset-house will be removed to Marlborough-house, where they will be enabled to participate more largely in the means of education afforded by the museum, library, and other features of the Department of Practical Art.

**THE GREAT WESTERN TERMINUS.**—The extensive works, for some time past in progress, have advanced so far towards completion that the company have been enabled to appropriate the large building erected for the goods traffic department to its intended use. This portion is situated on the northern side of the terminus premises, by the side of the large warehouse adjoining the Grand Junction Canal. One of the principal features in the new terminus is a separate place of arrival and departure on the west side, surmounted with the Royal arms, and which is intended for the especial use of her Majesty and the Court when travelling on the line.

**TITHES IN WHITECHAPEL.**—The authorities of Brazenose College, having induced seven of the inhabitants to pay the amount of tithe claimed, gave notice to twenty other parishioners, that, if the tithe were not paid in ten days, proceedings would be taken. But this provoked resistance: Mr. Champneys was induced to withdraw the notices; and a vestry meeting was held, when resolutions were passed, expressing "vehement indignation" at the conduct of the College authorities, and a determination to support the chosen twenty victims. The parishioners believe that the patrons have no right to tithes from the parish of St. Mary.

**DENSE FOG.**—On Sunday morning the metropolis and suburbs were enveloped in a very dense yellow fog, the wind at the time blowing south-east. The fog was so thick during the morning on the river, that the steamers were prevented from running. It was also so dark, that the places of public worship were obliged to be lighted up. At three o'clock the fog cleared off.

**A CLERICAL DEFAULTER.**—The parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, has been lately deprived of the services of its rector, the Rev. Richard Lee, under very peculiar circumstances. The rev. gentleman had, for some time past, been engaged in railway speculations to a large amount, and these adventures turning out unfavourable, he has disappeared, and is said to have taken refuge in Brussels. His defalcations amount to upwards of £11,000, and a composition has been offered to his creditors of 8s. 3d. in the pound. The value of the livings £800 per annum, exclusive of the large parsonage-house and pleasure-grounds. The living has been sequestered.

**THE WIDENING OF CHANCERY-LANE.**—Two houses at the south-west corner of Chancery-lane, numbered 130 and 131, are about to be pulled down, under the direction of the City Commissioners of Sewers, which will thus considerably widen the thoroughfare. One of the houses about to be swept away is deserving of especial notice, from its antique character. The whole of the houses on the same side of the street, as the leases fall in, will be pulled down.

**THE MURDER AT BRIXTON.**—Elizabeth Vickers has been fully committed for trial for the murder of Mr. W. Jones, of Acre-lane, Brixton. A police-officer deposed to having seen marks of blood on the couch on which the deceased was represented to have died, on a pillow-case, and a sheet. Another witness deposed that a silver snuff-box, silver watch, and other articles of the deceased, had been left in pawn to him by the prisoner. They were identified by Mr. Jones's nephew. The prisoner was extremely violent during the investigation, flatly contradicting the witnesses. Her solicitor was obliged to interfere, and request her to be quiet.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, Parliament re-assembled for the despatch of business.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock, the Lord Chancellor presiding. The attendance of Peers was tolerably large. The Earl of Derby and the late Ministers occupied the front Opposition bench. The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for a committee to inquire whether the system of education adopted at Maynooth was reconcilable with the spirit of the Protestant institutions of the country?

Lord St. LEONARDS laid on the table a bill, the object of which was further to diminish the expenses of suitors in Chancery; three bills relating to proceedings in lunacy, calculated to lessen the expense and generally facilitate these proceedings; likewise a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy, one of the objects of which was to abolish the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses of certificates. The noble and learned Lord also introduced a bill to effect improvements in the criminal laws. These bills were severally read a first time.

## POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of DERBY asked the noble Earl at the head of the Government for some information in reference to the measures intended to be proposed by the Government during the session?

Earl FITZWILLIAM said, although there was a natural anxiety throughout the country to ascertain the intentions of the Government in reference to many important questions, he hoped that the noble Earl (Aberdeen) would not be tempted into a statement respecting the policy of the Government, on what might be considered the first night of the session. Such a course would be unprecedented.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, before their Lordships adjourned for the Christmas recess he intimated the intentions of the Government upon the great leading questions that occupied public attention. During the recess the Government had given these questions their most mature consideration; and in respect to most of them, if not all, measures would be shortly submitted for the approval of Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY pressed for a more definite statement.

The Earl of ABERDEEN having, however, declined to give any other response, their Lordships adjourned until Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, when the following members of the new Administration took the oaths and their seats on their re-election:—Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Strutt, Sir George Grey, Admiral Berkeley, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Palmerston, Lord Drumlanrig, Mr. Baines, Mr. W. Cowper, Mr. Charteris, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord E. Bruce, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Alfred Hervey, Sir A. Cockburn, Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Thomas Baring and Mr. Grenfell also took the oaths and their seats for Huntingdon and Windsor. Lord John Russell, as leader of the House, took his seat about the middle of the Ministerial bench, with Sir James Graham on his right and Admiral Berkeley on his left; the other members of the new Administration sitting in different places on either side of his Lordship on the Ministerial benches.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the county of Forfar, in the room of Mr. Maule, who, since his election, had accepted the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that on the 24th he would bring the subject of the Australian colonies, and the transportation of convicts to those colonies, before the House.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice that he would on an early day move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the grant to Maynooth.

Lord HOTHAM gave notice that he would on an early day move for leave to bring in a bill disqualifying certain judicial officers from sitting or voting in the House.

Mr. HENRY DREUMOND gave notice that he would on the 24th move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land.

## MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on bringing up papers with respect to the acts of the Government in regard to Greece, said he did not think it necessary to make any general statement of the policy of the Government. With respect to the order of business, it was their intention to bring forward the estimates without delay; and he might state, that it was not their intention to increase the number of men in the navy, army, and ordnance, beyond the vote taken before the recess; but there would of course be an increase in the estimates of those of last year. It was their intention to bring in a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves (Cheers). On an early day he would move a resolution to remove the Jewish Disabilities (Loud cheers). He also intended to propose certain important resolutions on the subject of education, which would further and promote education, a subject of the greatest interest and importance (Loud cheers). On that occasion he would state what the Government intended to do with respect to the reports which had been made with regard to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The present Government intended to adopt the policy of the late Government in declaring that transportation to Australia should cease. The late Lord Chancellor had given notice of his intention to propose the consolidation of the statutes with respect to criminal law, and that subject would receive the serious consideration of the Government, and that particularly with reference to transportation to Australia. Immediately after the Easter recess the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement. In a few days he would state what measures he would propose with reference to legal reform. It was the intention of the Government to appoint a committee to consider the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There was another important question to which the Government had directed their attention, and that was the representation of the people in Parliament—(Cheers)—and they would bring in a bill on the subject, but not until the early part of next session. They proposed to ask for a renewal of the Income-tax for one year in its present form; and, considering the deliberations which were necessary before any alteration took place, they could not propose any alteration in the present session of Parliament; but at the commencement of the next session the Government would bring in a measure on that important subject. With respect to bribery and corruption at elections, which were largely carried on during the late general election, he would propose that a full inquiry should take place, and a measure would be introduced by the Government.

## COURSE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. HAYTER stated that on Monday the Lord-Advocate of Scotland would bring in a bill to facilitate procedure in the Sheriff's Court of Scotland; on Tuesday the Under-Secretary for the Colonies would bring in a measure on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in Canada; and on Friday, the 18th inst., the First Lord of the Admiralty would bring forward the Navy Estimates.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps in reference to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which Lord John Russell deemed of such importance to the religion which he professed?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that there was no intention, on the part of the Government, to make any proposition whatsoever in respect to that Act. Sir F. THESSLER inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any bill to abolish Grand Juries in the metropolis?

Lord PALMERSTON replied in the negative.

Sir J. DUKE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure to put a stop to the betting-office system.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject would meet with his best attention, but he was not as yet satisfied as to any practical measure for the accomplishment of the object it was desirable to attain.

Mr. BRIGHT asked whether the Government intended to introduce any measure for the reform, or what would be much better, for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when the report of the commission appointed to consider the subject was presented, it was the intention of the Government to deal with the question.

The House then adjourned to Friday.

**REPRESENTATION OF BLACKBURN.**—It is stated that Mr. Eccles, one of the Liberal members for Blackburn, is about to resign his seat; that addresses will be issued in a few days from Mr. W. H. Henby, in the Tory, and Mr. Montague Fielding, in the Liberal interest; and that Viscount Duncan, it is also reported, is likely to come forward.

**TWYKESBURY.**—The Liberal constituency of Twykesbury have entertained their two representatives, J. Martin and J. Brown Esqs., at a public dinner at the Town-hall; in that borough, in celebration of their recent return. Mr. Edward Holland presided; and Mr. Washbourne, Mayor of Gloucester, was vice-president.

**THE BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.**—Mr. W. J. Fox met his constituents, for the first time since his re-election, on Friday week, at the Working-men's Hall. He was very warmly received by them, and a testimonial was presented to him from the women of Oldham, consisting of a signet ring; an elegantly-bound volume, containing a complimentary address; and a purse of 112 sovereigns, representing the number of votes in the majority. The hon. member, in acknowledging these marks of confidence and goodwill on the part of the fairer portion of his constituency, advocated the propriety of admitting women to a larger share of political influence than they at present possess. Mr. Bright also addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. John Platt.

## THE COURT.

**WINDSOR CASTLE.**—The return of the Court to Buckingham Palace is now definitively fixed for Monday next. The hospitalities of the Castle were brought to a close on Thursday last—the thirteenth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage—by a grand concert, to which a distinguished circle were invited. Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" was performed on the occasion.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday her Majesty held a Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort drove out in an open carriage and four. Viscount Hardinge and Sir James Graham were added to the Royal circle to-day.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince again took carriage exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and Sir James Graham left the Castle for London.

The Court will return to Windsor on the 23rd proximo, for the Easter holidays.

**THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—On Monday, at three o'clock P.M., the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and nearly all the members of the Ministry were present. At the Council her Majesty picked the list of High Sheriffs for the English and Welsh Counties for the present year. The Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington (Master of the Horse to the Queen), Lord Drumlanrig (Comptroller of her Majesty's Household), and the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers (Judge-Advocate-General), were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their place at the Board.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray. Their Royal Highnesses came to town on Wednesday, and paid a visit to their illustrious relative, the Duchess of Gloucester.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Countess Granville had a reception last evening at the family mansion in Bruton-street.

**INSTITUTION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.**—An official notice has been served upon the functionaries of the above establishment, requiring a correct return of the number of clerks, messengers, and other employees attached to that immediate branch of the public service, together with an accurate account of the items of expenditure attendant thereon. It is rumoured that the present course of inquiry will not be confined to the department of the Board of Trade alone, but that a similar procedure of investigation will be maintained throughout all the various branches of the public service. Parties are named who have been already appointed to see the above measure effectually carried out in relation to the Board of Trade.—*Standard*.

**PROGRESS OF RAILWAY BILLS.**—The standing orders have been declared complied with, by the examiner, in the following cases:—Great Northern, for amendment of acts; Caledonian, for branch from Pollock; and Govan to goods station of Glasgow and Greenock; Blackburn, for extension of time; Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe, for abandonment of a portion of the main line; Hull and Holderness, for a line between these places, and working arrangements with the York and North Midland; London, Brighton, and South Coast, for enlarging the London-bridge and Brighton stations, widening the Montpelier-bridge at Brighton, and construction of the Crystal Palace Railway, including the purchase of land.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM.**—An accident which, though somewhat alarming, was unattended with any serious consequences, occurred to Sir James Graham on Wednesday morning. The right hon. Baronet was on his way to the Admiralty, in a Hansom's cab, and when going rather rapidly down Constitution-hill the horse suddenly fell down dead, and Sir James was thrown violently out. Beyond one or two slight scratches, however, the right hon. gentleman suffered no injury, and was sufficiently well to attend the Admiralty Board afterwards.

## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

## ST. STEPHEN'S PORCH.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

THESE grand portions of the splendid pile of the New Palace at Westminster have very recently been completed, and were opened at the commencement of the present session of Parliament. Their location in the plan of the building is due west of the Great Central Octagon; and they form a continuous chain of approaches to the Octagon, and thence to both Houses of Parliament, from Old Palace-yard.

**WESTMINSTER HALL.**—built as a dining-hall, by King Richard II., used as a banqueting-hall of high festivity, at coronation feasts; employed, also, as a court of justice in cases where not only religious and titled persons were arraigned and adjudged, but even a King was condemned to the scaffold; and in the periods between many of the Royal festivals alluded to, the gathering place for members of the bar and their clients whilst attending the courts of law situated on the west side of the hall—forms now the chief hall of entrance to both Houses of Parliament. This use of the fine old building renders it important in every point of view; and hundreds of persons will see this history-famous apartment, who, probably never would otherwise have thought it worth their while to visit it for its associations. Its roof is celebrated amongst the finest of the open timber-framed roofs of Europe; and in the graceful sweep of its arches, and the details of its tracery, is, perhaps, unequalled. To render it available for its present use, the Hall was shortened, we believe, one bay, or space between arch and arch; and St. Stephen's Porch added at the southern end. The south wall and window was therefore taken down; and the window restored, and placed in St. Stephen's Porch, where it still forms a conspicuous feature, both externally and internally, and is the great window shown in our Illustration. Two flights of steps—one the whole width of the hall, the other the width of the arched opening into the porch—lead into this latter portion of the New Palace, which is covered with a lofty groined roof of stone. A flight of stairs leads, through a doorway in an exquisite screen, westward into the street, opposite St. Margaret's Church; and another flight eastward, through a similar door, into St. Stephen's Hall. It is proposed by Sir C. Barry to place statues on pedestals on either side of Westminster Hall, and these would add greatly to its effect; we lament the ugly openings which were made in the roof some years since, on occasion of the Exhibitions of Frescoes, &c., to let more light into the Hall; but we trust that when the whole of the arrangements are completed, these will be blocked up, or made more in unison with the character of the woodwork of the roof.

**ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.**—Entering from the arched doorway mentioned in our notice of St. Stephen's Porch, the eye is arrested by the noble proportions and fine details of this Hall. Lighted by windows placed some way from the floor, and thus allowing ample space for frescoes, or other wall decorations hereafter, the clustered columns, groined roof, sumptuous bosses, and elaborately enriched archways at either end, form a striking and beautiful coup d'œil, which, when still further enriched by marble statues, stained glass, and pictures, will be truly magnificent. The groining of the roof is very fine: the largest bosses represent events in the life of St. Stephen, and are most powerfully modelled and sculptured; the smaller bosses comprise angels, the apostles, foliage, &c., all of the most elaborate character. Above the doorways are friezes filled with demi-angels, holding fleurs-de-lis, roses, and portcullises, crowned. Similar badges are in the hollows between the pillars, and quatrefoils fill the spaces between the great arches of either end. Short octagonal pedestals are at the bases of the clustered columns between the windows and entrance doorways, and on these will be placed marble statues; three of them—Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon—being already finished, and placed on pedestals. The first of these statues is by J. H. Foley; the second by John Bell; and the third by C. Marshall, A.R.A.; and they are all highly expressive. (Representations of them will be found in our Eleventh Volume, page 112.) Other statues are, we know, in hand, and probably will soon be completed. Between the pedestals are stone benches or seats, for the use of persons waiting. The floor is of Minton's encaustic tiles, laid within alleys of black marble. At present, the spaces under the windows and over the doorways are merely papered over. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the design of the beautiful portions of the New Palace we have this week illustrated are due to Sir C. Barry, or that they have been most skilfully executed; nor that the bosses and sculptured work are due to the skilful chisel of Mr. John Thomas.



## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



WESTMINSTER HALL, AND ST. STEPHEN'S PORCH.  
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.  
(SEE PAGE 127.)



MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The honourable mission of producing the sacred works of the great masters in the strictest integrity, without reference to religious differences, and regarding such performance purely as an artistic question, must command the support of the great body of intelligent and tolerant amateurs in the country; and it is, therefore, not surprising that Exeter-hall was crowded to excess on Ash Wednesday to hear, for the first time, Mozart's sublime "Requiem," executed in its entirety in London, and under Costa's direction. Although every note of this composition is familiar to the professor, and to the cultivated amateur, it has only been present in detached pieces from time to time at our public concerts. It has been given at Musical Festivals; but objections have been found to some of the words, which touch too closely on doctrinal points not in accordance with the Protestant faith. Once at the Norwich Festival an attempt was made to perform the Requiem, under the English title of "Redemption," but it was a signal failure. To the Continental travellers the Requiem is well known, being performed at the funerals of celebrities on almost every grand occasion. The touching story connected with the writing of this Requiem, and the discussion as to the authenticity of a portion thereof, owing to the dishonest claim of a treacherous pupil of the composer, have been noticed in every biography of Mozart. But we may accept without reserve the opinions expressed both by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Hogarth, in their books, as to the paternity of the "Requiem" being solely that of Mozart, without even a reference to the elaborate pamphlets on the subject, by foreign disputants. The work also contains within itself the proof of the Mozartian inspiration; it is unmistakably and peculiarly his own melodious flow, as well as harmonious disposition and orchestral treatment.

Wednesday's execution, as regards orchestral reading, was one of the finest we have ever heard in this or any other country. It would be almost invidious to indicate specialties of ability, whether in the wood and brass-players or in the stringed; but, whilst doing justice to the brilliancy and crispness of the latter, let not the obligato bits of the former be overlooked for their purity of tone and precision of attack. The choral singing was in many respects admirable for a first essay. There were some mishaps, but the spirit of the text was evidently felt, if the intricate notation were not so perfectly conquered as might have been desired, especially in the fugues. Such a work as the "Requiem" is peculiarly adapted to the powers of Costa, exacting as it does in turn devotion, faith, hope, despair, glorification, and exultation. It is a terrible musical picture, too intense and gloomy, perhaps, for a mixed assemblage, requiring its awful *mise en scene*, the yawning grave, to be at hand, to make the auditory acutely alive to its portentous and soul-searching sublimities.

The quartet of leading vocalists was assigned to Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. The ladies were steady in the rendering of their parts; the tenor bits are too high for Lockey, and Lawler was wanting in force and grandeur. The lovely "Recordare" in F, the transcendent "Benedictus" in B flat, the "Tuba Mirum" in the same key, had scarcely the justice done to these quatuors, which their surpassing beauty called forth. A repetition of the "Requiem" may possibly ensure more decision from the principals.

Prior to the funeral service, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) was performed to perfection. Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Williams quite enchanted the hall by their delicious style of singing the duo, "I waited for the Lord," with chorus. The chorale, "Let all Men," was also nobly done by the chorists; and the exciting theme of the cantata was efficiently enunciated throughout by the bass trombone. The organist, Mr. Brownsmith, did good service likewise in the "Lobgesang." The elaborate instrumental movements were exquisitely played. Altogether, this was a great night for art and the Sacred Harmonic Society.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.

The director of the Musical Union opened his short winter campaign last Saturday, with Mozart's quartet in D, No. 10; Mendelssohn's quintet in A, Op. 18; Schubert's trio in E flat, Op. 100; and Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Op. 26, in which is the funeral march. Eloquent exponents of this well-selected scheme were found in the polished style of Moliere, as first violinist; in the classical profundity and sentiment of Charles Hallé, as pianist; and in the refined expression of Piat, as violoncellist; whilst Herr Goffie and Mr. Webb obtained credit for viola-playing; and Mr. Mellon was of value as the second violin. Mdlle. Claus and Herr Pauer are engaged for the ensuing concerts.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Letters from St. Petersburg and the journal the *Abeille du Nord*, which is alone devoted to matters musical, dwell on the rapturous reception given to Madame Viardot, on her re-appearance in the Russian capital, where she was such an especial favourite six or seven years since. Her voice is declared to be in the finest condition. She performed *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere," for her debut. She was called for four times after the first act, and sixteen times at the close of the opera. Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache (!) were included in the cast. Viardot introduced the "Cenerentola" rondo finale, and her variations therein quite electrified the house. She subsequently enacted *Desdemona* in Rossini's "Otello," for Tamberlik's benefit, and was called before the curtain three times at the end of the first act, and fourteen times after the last act. Her next part was *Aminta* in the "Sonnambula;" and she was shortly to appear with Mario in the "Prophète" of Meyerbeer. The company, which, in consequence of Grisi's absence, was considered to want a prima donna of genius, was pronounced to be perfect by the arrival of Malibran's gifted sister, the incomparable Viardot, who is at home in all schools, sacred or profane, comic or serious. After the Russian season she will visit London, having been specially engaged by the Philharmonic Society. Letters from Paris state that the French adaptation of Verdi's "Luisa Miller," produced at the Imperial Academy of Music (Grand Opera), had been moderately successful; Madame Angelina Bosio, Mdlle. Masson, M.M. Gueymard, Merly, Depassio, and Morelli sustained the chief parts. The pieces most liked were the cavatina of Bosio, in the first act, and the unaccompanied quartet, in the third act (re-demanded), the romance of the tenor, and the duo of soprano and basso, in the last act. We learn from Rome that Verdi's new opera, "Il Trovatore," sustained by Signora Lenzo, Signora Goggi, and Baucardé, the tenor, had been enthusiastically received, and the composer called for several times. The Bach Society, of which Sterndale Bennett is conductor, and Dr. Steggall honorary secretary, had a meeting at the Mortimer-street Rooms last Monday. The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersford, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, H. Barnby, and Phillips) gave their first of a series of six evening concerts, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday. The subscription is larger this year than in any previous season—a proof how popular is the revival of this exquisite school of English vocalisation. The scheme was from the works of S. Smith, R. Cooke, Horsley, Wilby, Webbe, J. L. Hatton, Sir H. B. Bishop, Spohr, Purcell, Lachner, S. Bennett, &c. On Ash Wednesday, there were evening concerts at the Lyceum and Sadler's Wells Theatres; the vocalists who assisted in the former scheme at Mr. Alleroff's concert, were Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle. Fava, Mrs. Sims Reeves; the Misses Messent, R. Isaacs, Harland, Ormond, Alleyne, Stabach, R. Fitzwilliam, M. Alpinde, Dolby; Mdlle. Doria, Madame F. Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Brandt, Corri, G. Tedder, Manley, Leffer, F. Lablache; besides Madame Pleyel, Mdlle. Coulon, Messrs. Richardson, Case, Lazarus, Hardy, and Nabish, as solo instrumental stars; with F. Mori, Kusker, and J. H. Tully as conductors; and Mr. C. Griesbach leader of the band. Mr. F. Chatterton, at Sadler's Wells, secured the Misses Birch, G. Hodson, Lizzie Stuart, A. Taylor, F. Rowland, Partridge, and Ransford; Messrs. T. Williams, Ransford, Sharpe, the Collins family, Mr. B. Wells, Signor Negri, and Mr. J. L. Hatton. Mr. Hobbs, the tenor, delivered, at the Princess's Concert-room, a lecture on the Beauties of Sacred Music, illustrated with songs of Handel and other celebrated composers, on Ash Wednesday. On Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the accomplished composer and pianist, gave the first of his annual series of three concerts of Chamber Music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; assisted by Messrs. Benedict, Lucas, Blagrove, Dando, M. Rousselot, Piat, Herr Pauer; Misses K. Fitzwilliam, Ransford, Dolby, A. Dolby, U. Barclay; Messrs. Benson, F. Rodda, Ciabatta, &c. Mdlle. Pleyel had an evening concert last night, at the Greenwich Lecture-hall, assisted by Mdlle. Fiorentini, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Alleyne, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. F. Mori. Mr. Henry Russell has been presenting his musical entertainment, the "Emigrant's Progress," this week, at the Strand Theatre. Mdlle. Pleyel (the pianist) and Mdlle. Fiorentini (the prima donna) have been creating, it appears, a prodigious sensation in Birmingham and Cheltenham—the former by her magnificent performances, and the latter by her splendid singing. Julian's farewell tour, prior to his departure for the United States, has been one unceasing round of successes, with the aid of Mdlle. Zerr, Wulle (clarinet), Lavigne (oboe), König, Winterbottom, &c. Mrs. Plummer, the vocalist, and Mr. Mercader Mitchell, the blind composer, gave an evening concert, last Monday, at the Edmondson Assembly Rooms, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor. Miss Birch, Miss Isacelles, Madame Zimmermann, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. A. Pierre, Mr. W. Bolton, Herr de Becker, Mr. W. Mason (the American pianist), Mr. J. Westlake (the violinist), and Mr. J. Key (clarinet), assisted at this concert, which went off with great satisfaction to the numerous auditory. Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society next Friday, under Costa's direction, with Misses Birch, Deaken, F. Huddart, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips. In the notice of Madame Fiorentini's singing at Torquay, in last week's number, the name of Signora Montignani, a pianiste, from Bologna, a pupil of the Conservatoire.

A deputation on the subject of Battersea-park, consisting of Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jener, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smeddon, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Neate, had an interview with Sir William Molesworth on Wednesday.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday, M.M. Bayard and Léon Laya's vaudeville of "L'Etourneau" was revived. The situation is similar to that of Mr. Planche's piece entitled, "The Irish Post;" but M. Ravel gives to the hero a pathetic interest, which considerably increases the effect of the situation. On Monday this great actor had another of these exciting characters to impersonate, in a new piece entitled, "Le Chevalier des Dames," lately produced at the Palais Royal, and written by M.M. Mark, Michel, and Labiche. There are in the part great movement, and a world of agitation; accumulations of mental distress and embarrassments wrought to a terrible climax by a succession of accidents, which had no real importance save in the imagination of the sufferers. The *Viscount Nestor de Bois Rosée* is a modern knight-errant, whose services are at the disposal of any lady in difficulties. The lady in this case is Madame de Merlemont (Mdlle. Lambert), to whom he has to make an apology, and to keep the secret from her jealous husband that she had been abroad to visit a concert. He is driven to the expediency of putting on a footman's coat, and leaving his own on a sofa with a supposed packet of letters in the pocket, compromising the character of Madame; of course the husband puts on this coat; of course the Viscount and the lady are in consternation; of course the husband relinquishes the coat, but snatches at the packet, and locks it up in a box. Of course, the box is sent to the locksmith's to be opened just as Madame de Merlemont has obtained the key from her husband; of course, it is returned just when the husband is present to open it himself, with a thousand other perplexities. Then Nestor has inclosed in the packet 6000 francs and Madame de Merlemont 300,000 francs, despite of which it is doomed to the flames by the Viscount. Luckily, the fire is out, and when the important inclosures are recovered, only one letter is found, stating that the dreaded correspondence had been burned years ago. The entertainments concluded with M. Scribe's well-known vaudeville of "Les Premières Amours," in which Mdlle. Fleury acquitted herself with her usual talent.

HAYMARKET.

A new farce by Mr. Maddison Morton was produced on Saturday. It is entitled, "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds." The piece would have been more successful if the theme of it had been more in accordance with the title. It consists, instead, of a few adventures at the Tunbridge station. Mr. Buckstone is the hero—one Mr. Samuel Snozzle, who is ashamed of his Anglo-Saxon patronymic, and changes it for that of a Mr. Charles Markham, whom he supposes to have drowned himself, and thus gets arrested for the consequences of a duel, and incurs other perplexities and embarrassments. The opening of the piece promised some originality, particularly a humorous colloquy with the clerk of the Electric Telegraph, but it soon subsided into common-place. The house was poorly attended.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There will be a fair amount of flat and steeple racing next week, commencing on Tuesday, at Lincoln, where, under a new and improved system, we may look for two days' good sport; to be followed up, on the two succeeding days, at Hereford; the programme there, however, being scarcely up to concert pitch. Some minor events will also come off, on Tuesday, in the Vale of Aylesbury. The Coursing fixtures for the week stand thus:—Monday: Holywell and Cardington (open). Tuesday: Mulgrave, Newcastle, Biggar, and Spelthorne.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rather thinly-attended room, very little employment for the metalleys, and the only change worth referring to a decline in Continent, The following were the latest quotations:—

NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP.		
3 to 1 agst The Fishop (t)	7 to 1 agst Bold Davie (t)	
NOTTINGHAM TWO-TEAR-OLD STAKES.		
7 to 1 agst Lady Audrey (t)	3 to 1 agst Bridesmaid	
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.		
6 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	18 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	11 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie (t)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—20 to 1 agst Maria		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
7 to 1 agst Continent	20 to 1 agst Lampedo	25 to 1 agst Snowdon Dunhill
NEWBURY HANDICAP.		
17 to 1 agst Continent	16 to 1 agst Herbert	
2000 GUINEAS STAKES.		
4 to 1 agst Sittingbourne	4 to 1 agst West Australian	
CHESTER CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Continent	35 to 1 agst Richard Primmer	
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Pharo	20 to 1 agst Elmthorpe
14 to 1 agst China	16 to 1 agst Sittingbourne	35 to 1 agst Continent
	40 to 1 agst Holywood.	

THURSDAY.—The room was but thinly attended, and business slack—the only outlay of any amount being on Miss Mowbray for the Liverpool Steeple-chase and Honeywood for the Derby. The averages at the close were as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.		
6 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	19 to 1 agst Oscar	14 to 1 agst Half-an-l-half
	9 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—14 to 1 agst Maria.		
2000 GUINEAS STAKES.—6 to 1 on the field agst the two favourites (t).		
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Continent	25 to 1 agst Derby	1600 to 15 agst Red Lion
DERBY.		
13 to 1 agst China	35 to 1 agst Continent (t)	40 to 1 agst Nannyhammer
16 to 1 agst Orville	48 to 1 agst Honeywood (t)	

BATH RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE GRAND OPEN STEEPLECHASE.—Ringleader, 1. Forest Lad, 2. The first race was declared void, because there was no judge in the chair; bets, however, stand. Deciding race:—Forest Lad, 1. Ringleader, 2.

ASHFORD.—A singular pigeon-shooting match took place at the Bull Inn lately for £10 (21 birds ea h, 21 yards rise, 14 oz. of shot), which ended in a tie, killing eleven birds each; seven more birds were then agreed upon, which also ended in a tie, killing four birds each; seven more birds were then shot at, again ending in a tie, killing four each; seven more were then agreed upon, being all in the field, which again ended in a tie. Consequently the match was not decided.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The mail steam-ship *America*, Captain Leitch, sailed from the Mersey for Boston and Halifax, with the mails, on Saturday, fifty-eight passengers, and a cargo of valuable merchandise on freight.

SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS.—The son of a gardener in Roscommon, went to Australia not worth a shilling. He now resides at Melbourne, and remitted, some six months since, £60, with a list of the parties to whom he owed money, and the amounts. The receipt was acknowledged; and shortly after, £100 from the same person was received, to be distributed amongst his parents and relatives. A woman who emigrated off the estate of Lord Clonbrock remitted through his Lordship £75 for her husband and relatives, and shortly afterwards forwarded £100 to enable all her family to join her. In her letter to his Lordship she states that she is worth £9000.

AN ATTORNEY AND HIS CLERK.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, Lord Campbell gave judgment in the case of the Queen v. Orchard and Cox. His Lordship remarked that it was stated that Cox had paid or caused to be paid certain sums which both he and Orchard knew had not been paid. The affidavit was sworn to by Cox, and the other defendant held by it. The one was, therefore, guilty of perjury, and the other defendant of subornation of perjury; and it appeared that they were to divide the profits between them. Such a combination of perjury and fraud was a grave offence. The sentence of the Court was, that William Henry Orchard, one of the defendants, should be imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for the term of six calendar months; and that the defendant Cox, who was a younger man, should be imprisoned in the same place for the period of three calendar months. He hoped this sentence would act as a terrible example and warning to other members of the legal profession from committing similar disgraceful offences.

IDOLATROUS PRACTICES IN CEYLON.—A communication appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 2nd of last October, stating that the connection of the English Government with the idolatry of Ceylon had been resumed by the present Governor, Sir George Anderson. It now appears that we have been misinformed on the subject. Sir George Anderson having done nothing to alter the relations of our Government with the "Basnake Nilam," or other priests of the native superstitions; nor has he made any change from what existed in the time of the preceding Governor, Lord Torrington.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, to consider certain proposals of postal reform; Sir John Boileau, Bart., in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That it would be sound national policy to abandon, if necessary, even the whole of the present postal revenues derived from the colonies and possessions, which produce about £200,000 a year, in order to promote in so eminent a degree the commerce, education, freedom of communication, and friendly relations between the colonial possessions and the mother country." 2. "That this meeting is of opinion that the system of uniform penny postage already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, should be extended to the whole of the British colonies and possessions."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL BROTHERTON AND MR. COBDEN.—General Brotherton has written another letter to Mr. Cobden, releasing him from the engagement which he had entered into. He adds that his sole object was to test the sincerity of the honourable member for the West Riding. General Brotherton, however, holds himself bound to continue his subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, and has transmitted £5 to that institution. Another letter from the General has since appeared, in which he says: "May I beg to suggest what I have no doubt will be most consonant to your feelings, and afford you 'the greatest satisfaction and pride,' viz. to transfer your bond of £10,000 to the Manchester Infirmary, an institution in which you would seem to take a great interest? This will afford you an opportunity of benefiting that establishment, and removing from the public mind any doubt of your sincerity—should such doubt still exist."

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL AT BLOXHAM, OXON.—The Rev. F. W. Hewet, Bloxham, is about to found a school, to be called All Saints' Grammar School. It is intended to accommodate 100 commoners, 20 or more scholars, and 20 choristers. Scholars are to be admitted at half the pension of commoners, and choristers at one-fourth of that amount. Exhibitions to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to be founded; and three already, of £30 each to the sons of naval or military men, are offered. The staff of masters is to consist of six graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, with an organist, and extra masters. Suitable buildings are to be erected, consisting of chapel, school-room, hall, library, and museum, separate dormitories for the foundation and the commoners, a sick ward, baths, &c. It is intended to vest the property in trustees, the Bishop of the diocese and the Vicar of Bloxham, being such *ex officio*.

SALFORD.—The foundation-stone of a new building, to be called the Salford Athenæum and Temperance Hall, was laid on Monday, in Salford, near Manchester, by Mr. E. R. Langworthy, who presented the site, in addition to £100 towards the building. Salford, with a dense manufacturing population, numbering about 70,000, has, for years, been unable to boast of an adequate Athenæum or Mechanics' Institution; but an effort recently made has proved so far successful, that a committee appointed to canvass for public support have received so much as to warrant them in commencing a building containing a large lecture-room, a library, reading, and news-rooms, and school-rooms for adult and juvenile classes. Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Frank Ashton, the Mayor, Alderman Harvey, and others, took a part in the proceedings.

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.—Twenty packages, containing candelabra, archives, engravings, glass, furniture, porcelain, and other articles of vertu, and property of value, have arrived by a steamer from France, addressed and consigned to his Royal Highness the Duke D'Aumale. These valuables have been forwarded to this country from the Château of Chantilly for the ex-Royal family of France. Some other packages have also arrived, containing pictures, books, and china, belonging to the Orleans family, and consigned to the illustrious exiles at Claremont; the whole of which have been forwarded to their destination.

PLYMOUTH MACKEREL FISHERY.—There is a fair prospect of a productive season this year. A few east country boats have brought in some mackerel, which fetched 4½d. each; subsequently more fish were taken, and the price went down to 1s. 6d. per 100. Some 48 puddicks have been sent per South Devon Railway to Bristol, and 150 to London. This week, 1000 puddicks were despatched by the same conveyance.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—All hopes of proceeding with this undertaking appear to have been abandoned. It is stated that the wrought iron, which has been so long ready for the proposed structure, has been sold to the West Cornwall Railway Company; and, instead of forming part of the "permanent way" across the water from Clifton to Leigh, it will serve for that purpose on the line of the above railway.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* gives an enticing picture of the town in which it is published:—"Our alleys are swarming with thieves, our finest streets are infested by beggars, and barricaded by hawkers of small wares; the lamps are worse lighted, the streets worse kept, and the whole town more disorderly, than most other towns of the same importance in other parts of the kingdom."

A HAMPSHIRE HOG.—Mr. Candy, of Canal-walk, Southampton, lately killed a real Hampshire hog, scarcely two years old, and weighing 35 cwt. It was fed by Mr. Kelsey, and principally on barley meal.

RAILWAYS AND CARRIERS.—Meetings of the carrying interest have been held at Liverpool, Birmingham, Lancaster, and Preston, to concert measures for attaining a more equitable treatment of carriers by railways in the matter of the transmission of their goods between the metropolis and the north, and with the view of applying to Parliament, in the present session, for the introduction of protective and controlling clauses into any measure for the amalgamation of the great railway interests.

THE MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.—The Royal Mail steam-ship *Tay*, Captain R. Revett, left this afternoon with the usual mails for Lisbon, Madeira, Tenerife, St. Vincent's, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. The *Tay* takes out thirty passengers, a very valuable general cargo, a considerable quantity of Continental merchandise, specie (value £3250), and jewellery (value £10,000 sterling). The next homeward Brazil and Rio de la Plata mails will be brought by the *Severn*. The *La Plata*, Captain Weller, will take out the West India and Pacific mails of the 16th inst. The *Tegus*, Captain Joy, left on Monday, with the regular mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar; twenty-five passengers, a fair cargo, and a specie value £15,000 sterling for Lisbon. The steam-ship *City of Norwich* arrived here to-day in four days from Oporto, and has experienced heavy weather.

Two dreadful murders have taken place, both committed out of doors. On Saturday last Mr. Blackmore, a land surveyor, residing at Clayhidon Mills, Devonshire, had been out collecting tithes, and in the evening called at the White Horse near Clayhidon, where he drank freely with three labouring men. They all left together early on Sunday morning, and at four o'clock the body of Mr. Blackmore was found about a quarter of a mile from his own house by his son and a servant man, stretched across the road in a dreadfully mangled state. His purse, containing two £5 notes was found by his side. The three men who left the house were labourers, named George Sparks, Edmund Sparks, and James Hitchcock. They were taken into custody. George Sparks confessed to having committed the crime with a pair of tongs, and he and Hitchcock have been committed on a charge of "Wilful murder." On Tuesday morning, a respectable man, named Toller, who resided with his family on Chadwell-heath, near Romford, was stopped on the high road as he was proceeding to Ilford to take the London train, by an ill-looking tramp, named Charles Saunders. The ruffian struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick. Mr. Toller called out, and his cries attracted the attention of a man and his wife at work in an adjoining field, who saw the murderer strike Mr. Toller repeatedly with the stick. They called out to the man to desist, and hastened towards the road, but before they could reach it they saw him take a clasp-knife from his pocket, with which he cut the throat of his victim, and nearly severed his head from his body. The murderer immediately fled. He seems to have lost his way, and come back to within 300 yards of the spot where he committed the murder. He was immediately pointed out by the man Willis, and was at once taken into custody by a policeman. A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and Saunders has been fully committed.

DIPLOMATIC CHIT CHAT.—Lord Cowley, who has been suffering from indisposition at the British Embassy, in Paris, which prevented him from attending the marriage of the Emperor, is perfectly recovered. The Earl of Clarendon, who, it is understood, will receive the seals of the Foreign-office on Monday next, vice Lord John Russell, resigned, will immediately afterwards hold a diplomatic levee to receive Foreign Ambassadors. Colonel Hugh Rose continues to officiate as Chargé d'Affaires to the Ottoman Porte, until the return of Lord Stratford.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The illustrious Duke not having left any testamentary paper of more recent date than 1818, and consequently not making any provision for the old servants of his household, the present Duke has expressed his intention to liberally pension the old and faithful servants of his deceased father, as soon as arrangements will admit. One of the late Duke's domestics has left the establishment, the Duke having made ample provision for him for life. The Duke of Wellington does not go to Spain and Portugal till the latter end of next month, and then on purely private business connected with the estates his Grace inherits by the decease of his father.

OFFICIAL PROMOTION.—The Customs authorities have issued a general order to all the ports in the kingdom, directing, that in the case of an officer removing from one port to another on promotion, the amount of salary due to him from the date of his giving up charge of his office should be paid before he quits the port; any subsequent payment in consequence of such removal and promotion being subject to the directions of the authorities in the matter.

SPECIE.—Exports of the precious metals for the week to the 5th instant:—Gold bars to Calais, 30,000 oz.; Hamburg, 2421 oz.; Boulogne, 2000 oz.; gold coin to Belgium, £9000, 23,400 oz.; Hamburg, 9400 oz.; Boulogne, £2000. Total gold, 67,235 oz. Silver coin to Hamburg, 4340 oz.; Boulogne, 450 oz.; silver bars to Boulogne, 1900 oz. Total silver, 6390 oz. Cape, £20,000; Africa, £5,000; West Indies, £50,000; Ceylon (silver), £179,505; Calcutta, £77,625; Canton, £680; Shanghai, £250; Madras, £24,840; Madras (gold), £500; Alexandria (sovereigns), £14,900; Malta, £2000. Total exports, £374,500.

OBELISK IN WHITECHAPEL.—The great Obelisk exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, has been purchased by the inhabitants of Whitechapel. It is now being erected in the centre of the hay-market.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Printers' Pension Society will hold its annual dinner this year on the 19th of April, under the presidency of Dr. Layard, and with a list of distinguished stewards.

An extensive military penitentiary is in course of construction at Avignon. All persons condemned by courts-martial in central France and in Corsica will be sent to this establishment.

The late Prince Gustavus of Sweden has left among his papers a funeral march, composed by him, and dedicated to himself. That more ambitious *dilettante*, his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, is announced as having finished a new opera, entitled "Toni."

An increase of ten steam-vessels to the United States navy will be proposed in the Senate.

The Brothers Rothschild have contracted for a loan of 50,000,000, to Piedmont, and another of 15,000,000, to Tuscany.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 509,518 lbs., being rather less than those of the preceding week.

Paul Ledra, an upholsterer of Paris, has been fined 100f. and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for wearing a *fiour-de-lis* in his button-hole and on his shirt-bosom.

The chairman of the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions recently stated that in seventeen cases for trial, the value of the property stolen was only 17s. 2d., and that the cost for trying would not be less than £150.

The carpenters and joiners of Bristol, in consequence of the emigration mania, have addressed a circular to their employers generally, in which they solicit an advance of 6d. per day on their present wages.

The *Swift* brought home a skeleton, found in Peru, supposed to have been interred for centuries, with a variety of native domestic and other articles. The skeleton, &c., will be sent to the British Museum.

The *Bloomer* arrived at Liverpool from Sydney, after a passage of ninety-five days, having sailed on the 3rd of November. She brings gold to the value of £42,800.

The statement of a threatened strike of shipwrights in Woolwich and Deptford Royal Dockyards is incorrect. No shipwrights have left the establishment.

The house of Mr. T. Ravack, of Hamburg, has suspended payment for about £40,000. This event has been caused by his death. The winding up, it is supposed, will not be unfavourable.

Abd-el-Kader has arrived at Broussa, a town ten leagues from Mondania, at the foot of Mount Olympus, where he is to reside.

A lady at Malvern left her home for a short time, and returned in about three months, when she, noticing that her pianoforte was out of condition, sent for a tuner, who discovered that a rat had taken up his quarters in the interior, having constructed a commodious nest with the coverings of the hamsters, portions of silk, &c.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell has denounced the practice of tobacco-smoking. He says, "Never myself will I hire a curate who indulges in it. I never now make inquiries for a curate, but I invariably inquire if he is a smoker of tobacco; if he is, I instantly reject his application."

The Hon. Henry Peppas, a son of the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham, while hunting near Aylesbury, received a fall which dislocated his collar-bone, and fractured his wrist, but he is going on favourably.

As the Earl of Caledon was returning from hunting, when within two miles of his residence, he met one of his own tenants in a gig, and the night being dark, the mare he was riding ran against the shaft of the gig, which penetrated and killed her on the spot. His Lordship was thrown, but, fortunately, little injured.

Sir Emerson Tennent has been so ill for some days past as to be unable to attend his usual duties as Secretary of the Board of Trade.

According to the *North British Mail*, gold has been found on an estate belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, in the Island of Arran.

The cultivation of tobacco in Algeria has proved most successful. In 1851 only 264,912 kilogrammes were produced; in 1852 the quantity had risen to 735,199 kilogrammes.

Vicecount Goderich, M.P. for Hull, has been lecturing in the Mechanics' Institution of that town, on the poetry of Alfred Tennyson.

Several farms on the Scafield estates, Elgin, lately have been let: one at a rise of £40 on the present rental; another at an advance of £30; and all the rest at a proportionate increase.

It has been ascertained that 200,000 people daily arrive at and quit London by rail. The North-Western Company runs 300 trains per day, and employs 11,000 servants.

A Bible yet preserved, written on palm-leaves, is at Gottingen, containing 5376 leaves. Another Bible, of the same material, is at Copenhagen. There were also, in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, more than twenty manuscripts, in various languages, on the same material.

On Sunday morning last the customary pastoral letter or "Lenten Indult" of Cardinal Wiseman, was read in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of London, proclaiming the arrival of the usual "indulgences."

Mr. T. B. Sprague, B.A., the senior Wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman of the present year, is the grandson of a late member of the corporation of London, whose name he bears.

Lieutenant W. M. Walker, of the United States' navy, has visited Woolwich dockyard, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty. There have been two more falls of cliff on the South Devon Railway—the last a very extensive one.

A lady advertised lately in the *Times* for a housekeeper, and received in the course of four posts upwards of 2000 replies.

Amongst the various articles that have advanced in price through the weather is ice, which has risen from 14s. a ton to 18s. a cwt., the former being its price four months ago.

The children of the Licensed Victuallers' School, having received an invitation from the lessee, attended the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, on Thursday, at two o'clock, to witness the pantomime and other entertainments.

The steamer *Les Parisiens*, plying on the Rhone, recently exploded between Lyons and Avignon: two soldiers and two workmen were killed, and several other persons wounded.

A remarkably fine salmon has been exhibited at a fishmonger's shop in New Bond-street. It weighs 50 lb., and it is very rare to get such a fish so early in the season.

Alfred Clarke has been acquitted, at Liverpool, of stealing the £3000 in the Branch Bank of England, in that town, in November last.

A large fish of the whale species has been caught, about 35 miles off Brighton, and brought to shore. It is about 14 feet long, and 10 feet in circumference.

Snow fell at Southampton on Wednesday, for the first time during the space of two years.

The Hon. Mr. Butler has obtained a verdict of £100 damages against Mr. Oliveira, M.P. for Hull, for a libel.

A convention between England and the Republic of Chili, for the reciprocal abrogation of differential duties, has been signed at Santiago de Chili.

The Marquis of Londonderry, on Tuesday, dug the first turf for the commencement of a railroad between Senham and Sunderland.

At a meeting of the City Aldermen on Monday, it was decided that the pigeons roosting at Guildhall should not be destroyed, but only reduced in number.

It appears by the latest returns of the mortality in the town of Croydon, that the number of deaths from fever has very greatly diminished.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had offered to restore Earl Roden to the Commission of the Peace; but the latter has replied in terms that Earl St. Germans has withdrawn his offer.

Thomas Mackett has been committed for trial for the wilful murder of Eliza Lea, aged 26, by throwing her into the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, on the 31st ult.

As the cortège of the Duc de Gramont was passing over the Pont Neuf a young man, seated on the parapet of the bridge, fell backwards into the river, and was drowned.

At the fairs now in progress throughout Ireland, cattle bring high prices, owing to the scarcity of the supplies in comparison to the demand.

Mr. Danbury, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has been unfortunately drowned in the Cam, near Ilfay, while rowing with a friend. The "gig" got on a weir, and capsized.

Mr. Dunn—so notorious for his absurd claims on Miss Bardett Courts—brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, against the banking firm for the sum of £100,000; but, when the trial was about to commence, he withdrew the record, and so ended the case!

The Mormons have a number of disciples in Southampton. They believe in the necessity of baptising adult converts by immersion. The place where they are baptised are the private baths at West Quay.

The electric telegraph from Paris towards the east of Europe has a central station on the French frontier. Thence it communicates with Kehl, and from that place branch lines diverge in all directions.

The splendid mansion of Lochneil, in Argyleshire, has been totally destroyed by fire, but how it arose is not known.

The whole of the labourers of the extensive parish of Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, have turned out, for higher wages.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H. of Norwich.—The Key moves to the Problem mentioned are—1. Q to Q 6th (ch) 2. Q takes K P. The after play is tolerably obvious. With regard to the Problem No. 122, we are surprised you should overlook the fact that White can mate at his seventh move, either with his King's or King's Knight's Pawn, and that Black cannot guard both points. THE KENTON OF BATHON.—You can get the Rules of Double Chess at Sauer's, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

H. F. N., D. C. L., N. P.—You will see by our solution that you are in error.

E. F. H.—See the second note to "Harrovia."

J. GRAHAM.—Too simple and invariable. One half of Black's forces are useless.

HARROVIA.—1. Your solution is incorrect. 2. The Enigma is perfect as it stands, and one of the most beautiful we have published.

INQUIRER.—Our Correspondent signing himself "C. R. L.," and whom you describe as well known to the frequenters of the metropolitan Chess-rooms, has departed, or is departing, we hear, for Australia. We presume, therefore, he has abandoned his intention of publishing a collection of his Problems.

R. D. Ouse.—If we are rightly informed, the series of articles on "Provincial Chess-rooms and Chess-players," just commenced in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, is intended to run through the Volume, and to comprise every Chess society of note in the Kingdom.

MR. DICK'S, Stourport.—The unexampled success of the "Stourport Chessmen" has led to many fraudulent imitations of them, which are very commonly palmed off as the originals. The best guarantee against this sort of imposition is to order a set of the most respectable tradesman in your town, and before taking it to see if the well-known label and signature are attached to the box.

E. F. H.—The solution of Enigma 791 is 1. Kt to B 6th (ch). 2. B to K R 4th. 3. B to K Kt 4th. 4. K to Kt 2nd. 5. P takes P—Mate. Black's moves are compulsory.

J. P., Bethnal-green; SIGMA, Philo Chess, J. G. T. of Halifax.—They shall be examined.

TEACHER OF THE—CLUB.—Mr. Llewellyn is at this time, we believe, fulfilling his professional engagements in some of the midland counties. Those clubs which are desirous of benefiting by his services, should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

H. M. S., Cumberland.—If, in playing a Pawn two at a forward on the first move, it passes a square attacked by a hostile Pawn, your opponent may, if it suits him, take your Pawn in passing. See the *Chess-Player's Handbook*, pages 14 and 25.

BRITISH CHESS CLUBS.—We have to thank the hon. secretary of the Liverpool Chess-club, and of the Royal Dock Ferry Chess club, for the information so courteously furnished. If other secretaries will take the observations we have made in the same spirit, and supply us with the information we have so long asked for, this is not a provincial Chess-club in the Kingdom but will be benefited.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 476, by J. K. of Worcester, Franck, G. R. A., Peter Peabody, Dogberry, St. Capel, N. O. P., Cleverly, Philo Chess, D. W. H., Stevens, Ricardo.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 471, by Damiano, M. P., Rainger, Philo, R. M., Weymouth; Bruns, T. K. H., Chabreton, J. K. of Hull; Stevens, R. E. S., of Norwich; Mungo, Stultis, Ernest, P. R. S., D. D., the Rev. F. T. B., Devereux, D. W. H., C. H., of Northampton; C. G., B. C. D., C. F. H., Ricardo, Franzy, A. L. M., 45, Sankey-street; Harrovia, F. H., of Norwich; Jack of Shrewsbury.

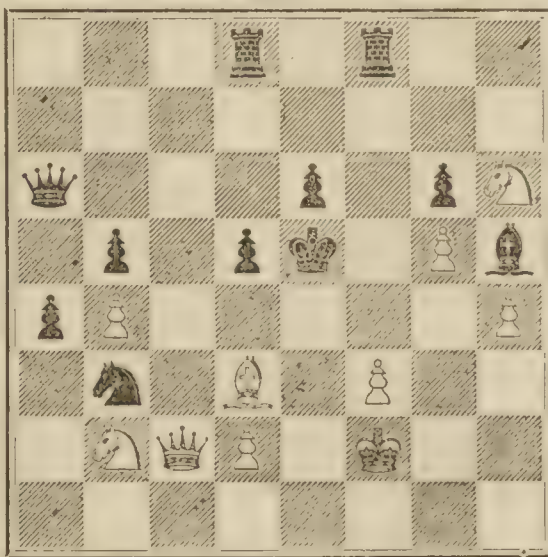
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by T. A. of Norwich, E. F. H., Derevon, E. F. H., Ricardo, 45, Sankey-street; Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

\* Contributions in the shape of Games, Problems, Chess Studies, &c., for insertion upon us with a profusion which sets individual acknowledgment at defiance. To the many, therefore, we can only offer general thanks, and an assurance that every communication shall have attention. But we cannot omit to express particular obligations to Stella, the Rev. H. Bul on, E. A. M. M., of India; Meera Kling and Lowenthal; Delta, A. F. of Florence (for some charming Problems); Signor Cantarini (for an ingenious dissertation on the much-coveted "Alligator Gambit"); T. D. of B. Ruses; R. B. B. of Oxford; C. S. of Brighton; and W. G. of York.

## PROBLEM No. 472.

By A. F., of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following interesting Game was played, a few days since, between Mr. STANTON and the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"), of the Edinburgh Chess Club; Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to Q 2nd	Castles on Q's side
2. P to K 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	18. Castles	K R to K sq
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K B 2nd	19. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 2nd (e)
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	20. Q R to Q sq	K to Kt sq
5. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 4th	21. K to Q R 3rd	B to Q B sq
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	22. B to K B 4th	K to Kt sq (g)
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt to K sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Q B takes P	24. Q to K B 3rd (f)	Q B takes K B P
9. Q P takes K P	B to Q 2nd	25. Q B takes Q P (h)	Q B takes B
10. P to K B 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	26. Q takes B	Q to K 2nd
11. P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	27. B to K Kt 2nd	K R to K B sq
12. P to K Kt 5th (b)	K Kt to K B 2nd	28. Q to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th
13. P to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd (c)	29. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K 6th
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	30. Q to K R 2nd	Q R to Q 7th (i)
15. B to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd	31. Q to K R 3rd (m)	Kt to Q 6th
16. Q to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th (d)	32. Kt to K 3rd	R takes Q Kt P

And Black wins.

(a) But for this move, Black would have had his K Kt driven back home, and have been rudely cramped in all his movements on the King's side.

(b) It is pretty evident that "Gamma" would have gained no advantage by the capture of either Kt; for, suppose—

WHITE. BLACK. 12. Kt to K 4th (or A) Q to K B 5th (ch) 13. K moves P takes Kt, &c.

(A) 14. B takes K Kt Kt takes Kt (ch) 15. Q takes Kt Q takes B, &c.

(c) Absolutely essential to enable him to bring his Q to K 2nd.

(d) The object of this move is to prevent the adversary from Castling safely, or to compel him to withdraw his Q.

(e) In anticipation of White's playing his Kt to Q 5th, and at the same time by a feigned attack on the Q B P, to keep the adverse Queen and K Bishop in their present disadvantageous position.

(f) That he might play his Q Bishop to K B 4th, which he could not do while his King stood at the Kt square, without losing at least his K B Pawn.

(g) Black's next move shows the object of thus retreating his King.

(h) From this moment Black has the ascendancy, for whether the Kt be taken or not, he must gain something in force or situation.

(i) The promising reply of Q to K R 5th would avail him nothing; e.g.:

WHITE. BLACK. 21. Q to K R 5th K R takes K P 25. P takes Kt Q takes B

(k) The best rejoinder.

(l) B to Q B 4th; threatening to play afterwards Kt to K Kt 4th, looks tempting; but, as White could simply answer with K R to B sq, making a retreat for his Queen, it would have been lost time.

(m) Playing the Queen to K Kt 3rd would have been better.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 794.—By C. R. L.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q R 8th, Kt at K B 6th, P's at K R 3d, Ks 3rd and Q 6th.

Black: K at his B sq, R at Q B sq, B at Q R 5th, Kt at K B 4th. P's at K B 2nd, Qs 2nd and 6th, Q B 6th, Q Kt 4th, and Q 6th.

White, playing first, mates in seven moves.

No. 795.—By Cæcilius.

White: K at his Kt 2nd, Q at her 5th, R at K B 5th, B at K 3rd, Kts at K R 4th and K B 4th, P's at K R 2nd and Kt at Q 3rd.

Black: K at his 8th, Q at her Kt 8th, Ks at Q 8th and Q Kt 5 h, Bs at Q 5th and Q B 3rd, P's at K Kt 5th, K 4th and 7th and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—The annual festival of this society is appointed to be held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on the 16th inst. Invitations have been issued to some of the most distinguished players in the Kingdom; and there is no reason to apprehend that the assemblage this year will in any degree fall short of its predecessors. For particulars, apply to Morton Sparke, Esq., Liverpool.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Agamemnon*, 91 guns, a new screw-steamer, has had a most successful trial of her capabilities for speed, steering, &c., making, during some fresh breezes, 11.52 miles per hour, by Massey's patent log. To compare her power, &c., with other vessels, we subjoin the following details:—If the *Agamemnon* maintains this rate of speed, she may be considered a successful screw man-of-war. Her proportion of horse-power to tonnage is about as 1 to 5. The General Screw Company's ship, *Queen of the South*, 1800 tons and 240-horse power, has also been tried at Stokes Bay, and has attained the average speed of 10.353 knots, or 11.90 statute miles. Her Majesty's iron screw-ship *Vulcan*, of 1747 tons and 350-horse power, has made an average speed up the river of 9.695 knots, or eleven statute miles an hour.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Accounts from Malta announce the arrival there of Vice-Admiral Dundas in the *Britannia*, with the *Albion*, *Trafalgar*, and *Bellerophon* ships of the line, *Arctura* frigate, *Retribution* and *Sampson* steam-frigates, and *Niger* corvette, severally from Gibraltar. The *Modeste* corvette was also at Malta, and the *Tiger* steam-frigate was hourly looked for from Tunis.

THE ARMY.—The service companies of the 71st Regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. Denny, Cork, will embark for Corfu, in the *Emerald Isle*, *Santipore*, and *Flora* transports. On their arrival these vessels will convey the 49th to Gibraltar. The service companies of the 48th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. A. Dalzell, at Newport, will embark from Portsmouth for Corfu in the *Joseph Somes*, *Thomas Arbuthnot*, and *Fauna* transports; and, on arrival, these vessels will convey the 92nd to Gibraltar, and the 44th to Quebec; and return with the 20th from that colony to England. The service companies of the 57th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Goldie, at Cork, will shortly leave for Corfu, in the *Lady Clark* and *Anna Maria* transports. The 47th depot, at Limerick, are provided with the M.16 rifle and ammunition. The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to give an ensign's commission to Robert Lloyd, Esq., eldest son of Captain Lloyd, of Maryborough.

CHATHAM GARRISON.—The troops composing the garrison of Chatham have been ordered to march into the country for exercise twice instead of once a week, and to extend the march to five miles outwards, then make a short halt, and return home to their respective barracks.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Two non-commissioned officers and thirty privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners leave Woolwich to-day for Shrewsbury, to repair the barracks at that station for practice, previous to the commencement of the practice season of 1853. The 22nd company of this corps is in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Australia, to erect barracks there for the accommodation of the 40th Regiment at Melbourne.

SHIPWRIGHTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.—A meeting has been held in the hall of the Lyceum in Sunderland, for the purpose of forming a court for the settlement of all matters that might arise in dispute between the shipwrights and the shipbuilders. After an interesting discussion, it was unanimously resolved—that a Court of Arbitration be formed, the workmen pledging themselves to give it a fair trial; that each party appoint a committee of nine from their body to form the proposed court; that a chairman be chosen, not of the trade, and that he have the casting vote; that all alleged grievances, practical or general, and all projected alterations or changes affecting the builders and their workmen, shall be referred to the court, with a view to their amicable adjustment, and to prevent the intervention of strikes or the interruption of business; and that the decision of the court be final; that the court be open to the trade and to the reporters, but that no one, except the court, be allowed to take part in the proceedings. Any one disturbing the proceedings to be put out. This is considered the most important movement that ever took place amongst the working men of the north, for the adjustment of matters that should arise in dispute. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been wasted in fruitless strikes amongst seamen, pitmen, and shipwrights during the past half century.

MARINE CONVULSION.—On the morning of the 13th of October, the *Maries*, on her voyage to Caldera, being 12 miles from the equator, in lon. 19 W., a rumbling noise appeared to issue from the ocean, which gradually increased till the uproar became deafening; the sea rose in mountainous waves; the wind blowing from all quarters, the control over the ship was lost, and she pitched and rose frightfully, all on board expecting each moment to be their last. This continued 15 minutes; the water then gradually subsided, when several vessels in sight at the commencement of the convulsion were found to have disappeared. Shortly afterwards a quantity of wreck, a part of a screw steamer, was passed, so that some vessels and lives were lost.

THE SHIP CANAL FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.—Some controversy has arisen about the best line for this very important undertaking, and a report from the engineer, sent by Sir Charles Fox (of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.), has been published, with plans and elevations. We shall return to the subject, and give illustrations of the proposed routes.

SEAMEN'S WAGES TO AUSTRALIA.—A yacht called the *Corvair* is now in the Southampton Dock preparing to go out to Australia. She is about eighty tons burden. Her crew will consist of about eight or ten men. They will get £5 a month for taking her out, and, as the yacht does not return, they expect to get £80 or £100 for the run home in consequence of the scarcity of hands in Australia for homeward-bound ships. It is stated that there are nearly 1000 sail of merchantmen at the various Australian ports, homeward bound, wanting hands.

## NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

HER Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, Commander Henry Trollope, having been fitted at Sheerness for the conveyance of provisions and stores to the Arctic regions, for the relief of the missing squadrons of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, was put out of the fitting basin on the 31st ult. Having taken on board all her stores and supplies for her own crew for three years, exclusive of extra comforts for the ship's company, she takes out 17,000 lbs. of D. Hogarth and Co.'s preserved meats, soups, &c., 15,000 lbs. of preserved vegetables, 2000 lbs. of pickles, 3000 lbs. of cranberries, 1000 lbs. of julienne, and an abundant supply of other anti-scorbutics; she also takes a large quantity of live stock and poultry for the comfort of the ship's company. Captain Henry Trollope, and the officers generally, have paid especial attention to the fitting up of this vessel for the comfort of the entire ship's company.

As the preservation and comfort of the officers and crews of the vessels engaged in the Arctic service depend upon the maintenance of an artificial temperature within the ships, the most efficient means have been provided for this purpose. The apparatus consists of a stove or cockle placed in the hold, to which fresh air is admitted by a downcast funnel acting on the principle of a wind sail, whilst an arrangement of tubes conveys the warm air to the officers' berths and the fore-parts of the main deck. Ventilation is secured by means of an upcast funnel, into which the smoke flue from the above is carried; thus varying the air within the funnel, and creating an upward current for the vitiated air of the 'tween decks, which is found particularly useful when the ships are housed over for their winter quarters in the ice. The power of the stove is equal to maintain a body of 2400 cubic feet of air at 52 deg. Fahrenheit, when the external temperature is from 15 deg. to 20 deg. below zero. The ventilating arrangements are adequate to change the whole of this body of air twice within an hour, which affords a supply of about five feet per minute for each individual on board. The whole of the ships which are now on active service, including the expedition which sailed under the orders of Sir John Franklin, have been fitted with this apparatus, and its efficiency tested under very trying circumstances. As so many vessels of our mercantile marine are now proceeding to distant colonies with their living freight crowded together between the close and confined decks of the ship, at the imminent risk of creating contagious disorders—of which we have lately had some most striking instances—it is a matter of surprise that the perfect arrangements for ventilation, applied by Messrs. Sylvester and Co. to the Arctic ships, have not been adopted in emigrant vessels.

The following are the names of the officers and their rank, who go out in the *Rattlesnake*:—Commander, Henry Trollope; First Lieutenant, Robert S. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Miller; Master, Mr. Bouchier; paymaster, Mr. Spark; assistant surgeon, Mr. Forster; second master, Mr. Wilkinson; assistant masters, Mr. Young and Mr. Stephenson; clerk, Mr. Gilpin; gunner, Mr. Newman; carpenter, Mr. Oliver; boatswain, Mr. Rice. There are in all, including officers and crew, eighty in number.

It is expected that the steam-sloop *Medea*, now at Portsmouth, will keep her company, and, when necessary, tow her until she reaches the Pacific. The *Rattlesnake* will then proceed as far north as Barrow Point, where she will house in and remain for the winter, a space of a dreary nine months. Upon the return of spring, sleighing parties will be sent out in certain directions to examine the various depôts, where provisions have previously been left for our brave seamen who are missing. An abundance of warm and skin clothing, with boots, caps, &c., have been supplied the seamen by Government; in addition to which they, on receiving their six months' pay in advance, purchased many extra comforts for themselves.

The *Rattlesnake* takes out with her a portrait of her Most Gracious Ma-





HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP "RATTLESNAKE," FITTED FOR THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

jesty the Queen, which is forwarded as a present from his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, at Pitcairn's Island. The picture will be left in charge of the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. The *Rattlesnake* left the Nore at 9 A.M. on the 8th inst., in tow of the steam-vessel *African*, for Portsmouth and the Arctic regions.

## THE BŒUF GRAS, AT PARIS.

THE heroes of this year's procession are *Oncle Tom*, *Shelby*, and *St. Clare*; the first of which our Artist has here portrayed. The procession took place on Sunday, in the order of the programme. It was got up with more than the usual display, and was on the whole an interesting sight. At the head of the procession were two men, dressed in the costume of the middle-ages. They were followed by twenty drummers and two drum-majors, in the uniform of the Volunteers of the Republic, and thirty-four musicians in the uniform of the Zouaves. Next came a number of men on horseback in various uniforms, and some in the costume of the old nobility. These were followed by six Druids, dressing in white, and

immediately preceding the Bœuf-gras, which was escorted by men bearing banners. The car, which came next, was richly gilt, and was drawn by six horses splendidly harnessed. *Old Time*, *Cupid*, &c., filled the car as usual, and it was escorted by men on horseback. The Boulevards were rather dull, very few masks were seen, and there were not, as in former years, any very dashing equipages.

The procession was resumed on Tuesday. The cortège proceeded to the Tuileries at one o'clock, to pay their respects first to the Emperor, and then to General Magnan and the Minister of State. An immense crowd followed. The Emperor and Empress appeared at the balcony. The band played, out of compliment no doubt to the Empress, amongst other airs, the Cuban "Tango," a special favourite in Spain, and the "Jota Aragonesa," which all the world has heard of. The Emperor and Empress bowed repeatedly to the multitude, and there were partial cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

A deputation from the cortège was received by the Emperor, who paid the usual fee on the occasion; and, after appearing again for some minutes in the balcony, the Emperor and Empress retired, and the cortège went their way to pay other visits. The weight of *Oncle Tom* is 2700 livres.



MARDI GRAS, AT PARIS.—THE FAT OX "UNCLE TOM."

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M.P. FOR SUNDERLAND.

It was remarked on the occasion of the last general election what an unprecedented number of lawyers offered themselves as candidates, and what a large proportion of those candidates succeeded in their aim. When a barrister has attained to position and practice, it is natural that he should seek, through a seat in the House of Commons, the promotion and the honours which are the legitimate objects of his professional ambition. It is very rarely that we find a practising barrister seeking this road to eminence until after he has attained to such an amount of business as will at once justify the devotion of time to his parliamentary duties, and place him above the influence of the vicissitudes of public life. Whether it be that of late years the incomes realizable by practising barristers have become more equalised, or that a multitude of recent instances attest the greater rapidity of promotion attainable by comparatively young and unknown men, certain it is that the old custom has been so far broken through that it is no longer considered either presumptuous or imprudent in a barrister still with his position to make, if he seizes opportunity to go into Parliament.

Mr. William Digby Seymour, M.P. for Sunderland, is, to a certain extent an example in point. He has been little more than six years and a half at the bar, and although recognised as a man of considerable professional ability, he cannot be said to have already attained eminence; yet we find him the representative in the House of Commons of a large and important borough, whose peculiar connection with the shipping interest would seem to require that its affairs should be watched over by some person practically acquainted with the peculiar pursuits of the inhabitants. Mr. Digby Seymour is certainly much better qualified for such a position than many of the young barristers who successfully seek the favour of borough constituencies; for he is a man of varied acquirements, and of great ability, activity, and energy.



MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M.P. FOR SUNDERLAND.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.

Mr. Seymour is the third son of the Rev. Charles Seymour, vicar of Kiltonan, in Ireland, by his second wife, Beata, sister to the late Fergus Langley, Esq., of Loch Frim, in the county of Tipperary. This rev. gentleman was a cadet of the family of the Seymours, of Ballimore Castle, in the county of Galway. Mr. Digby Seymour was born at Clifden, Connemara, in the county of Galway, in the year 1822, so that he is still a very young man. At fourteen years of age he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was not long in distinguishing himself. He obtained honours in Hebrew and classics at the term examination; and, on taking his degree, an ethical moderatorship, and while still in Dublin, he became a member, and ultimately president, of the Historical and Literary Institute of that City. Subsequently, having chosen the bar as a profession, he entered at the Middle Temple; and, in due time was called, in June, 1846. He chose the northern circuit, and soon obtained a fair share of practice.

A man with the energy and activity we have described Mr. Seymour as possessing, was not likely to remain long in obscurity. His acquirements, general ability, and popular manners, had already favourably impressed his professional brethren, and he was looked on as one who would not wait for the ordinary routine in order to force himself into notice. Among his other qualifications, was that of a no ordinary capacity for public speaking, and some platform speeches of his at Exeter-hall soon attracted the notice of the influential bodies who make that building the arena for their religious discussion. As an Irish Protestant, Mr. Seymour held very strong opinions on the policy of successive Ministries with respect to the endowment of Maynooth; and a congeniality of sentiment on this much-vexed question soon rendered him an especial favourite with some of the chiefs of the Protestant party in London. His marriage, in 1847, with the second daughter of Mr. Joseph John Wright, a solicitor, in Sunderland, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, first led, we believe, to his political connection with the borough, and to the thought of his becoming its representative. Mr. Seymour was intimately connected with Mr. George Hudson, once the Railway King, and for a long time, as now, representative of Sunderland. When that gentleman, was made the scapegoat not only for his own railway financial offences, but also of those of many who had profited by his patronage, but joined in the cry against him when the explosion took place, Mr. Digby Seymour was not one of those who deserted the deposed monarch in his misfortunes. He did his utmost to obtain a fair hearing for Mr. Hudson against the clamour which gave full notoriety to his misdeeds, but overlooked the palliative circumstances. This conduct was the more marked from the fact that the politics of Mr. Seymour are entirely opposed to those of Mr. Hudson on all questions with the single exception, perhaps, of those affecting the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Seymour was still continuing his professional career, when, at the last general election, he started as candidate for Sunderland on the Liberal interest; his friend, Mr. Hudson, the former member, being the Conservative candidate. Mr. Hudson polled 868 votes, and Mr. Seymour, 814; Mr. Fenwick, the unsuccessful candidate, mustering 654 votes. Mr. Seymour, in the course of the contest, made some able and spirited speeches, which lead to the inference that if his tact be on a par with his ability, he will succeed in the House of Commons. He avows himself a thorough Liberal, adopting the chief articles of the Reform creed, and is favourable to a large measure of Parliamentary reform. He is not only an opponent of the Maynooth grant, but also of all special endowments for religious purposes.

Besides a species of college exercise, written some years ago, while he was President of the Historical and Literary Institution in Dublin, entitled "An Address on the Genius and Study of Rhetoric," Mr. Seymour published about a year and a half ago, a bulky pamphlet on the modes of employing capital in the west of Ireland. This is a valuable treatise, very practical in its character, and highly creditable to its author, for the application and research it displays. Mr. Seymour's attention was more particularly turned to the best modes of cultivating flax, and of producing beet-root, with a view to the manufacture of sugar. The latter subject, more especially, is thoroughly investigated in its scientific and practical aspect; and also with reference to its fiscal bearings. In studying the subject, Mr. Seymour had made himself acquainted with the mechanical processes employed by the beet-sugar manufacturers of France and Belgium; and, in his treatise, he explains the connection between the production of sugar and the advancement of agriculture. In doing this he has conferred a benefit on the Irish landholder, who is informed of the manner in which the manufacture of beet-sugar is made remunerative in the hands of proprietors who look for their profits, not solely to the sale of sugar, but also to the fattening of cattle, and the other advantages arising out of the fertilizing properties of refuse matter.





RECEPTION OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND BY THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY IN DUBLIN.

The reception and public entry of the new Viceroy, the Earl of St. Germans, by the citizens of Dublin, on Thursday, the 3rd, proved an interesting event in the week's history, which our Artist has pictured in the accompanying Illustrations. The weather, which had been very severe in the morning, cleared up at noon, and was during the rest of the day remarkably fine for the season.

At about one o'clock, the *Prince Arthur*, Government mail-steamer, hove in sight, when the troops in attendance were drawn up in single files between the landing-place at the jetty and the entrance of the terminus of the railway. The artillery was posted at the eastern side of the St. George's Club-house, for the purpose of firing the usual salute on the landing of his Excellency. At about a quarter-past two o'clock, the *Prince Arthur* rounded the eastern pier of the harbour, and the guns of the club-house fired a salute, which was returned by the approaching steamer. As the *Prince Arthur* neared the jetty, a Royal salute was fired by the cruisers in the harbour. On coming alongside the jetty, his Excellency was recognised on the quarter-deck, accompanied by his Countess, their son, the Hon. H. Eliot, R.N.; the Hon. Major Ponsonby, his Excellency's private secretary, and suite.

Previous to their landing, they were waited upon on board by several of the nobility and leading gentry. On their landing on the jetty, the troops presented arms, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and the artillery on the neighbouring height fired a salute of 21 guns. The Viceregal party having reached the terminus platform, they were con-

ducted to the elegant state carriage; and, the nobility and gentry and the members of the suite having occupied three other first-class carriages forming the special train, they proceeded at a rapid rate for Dublin at twenty minutes to three o'clock. Although the arrival was expected before two o'clock, the special train conveying the Earl and Countess of St. Germans and suite, and consisting of the Royal state carriage and three first-class, did not reach Westland-row station until shortly before three o'clock.

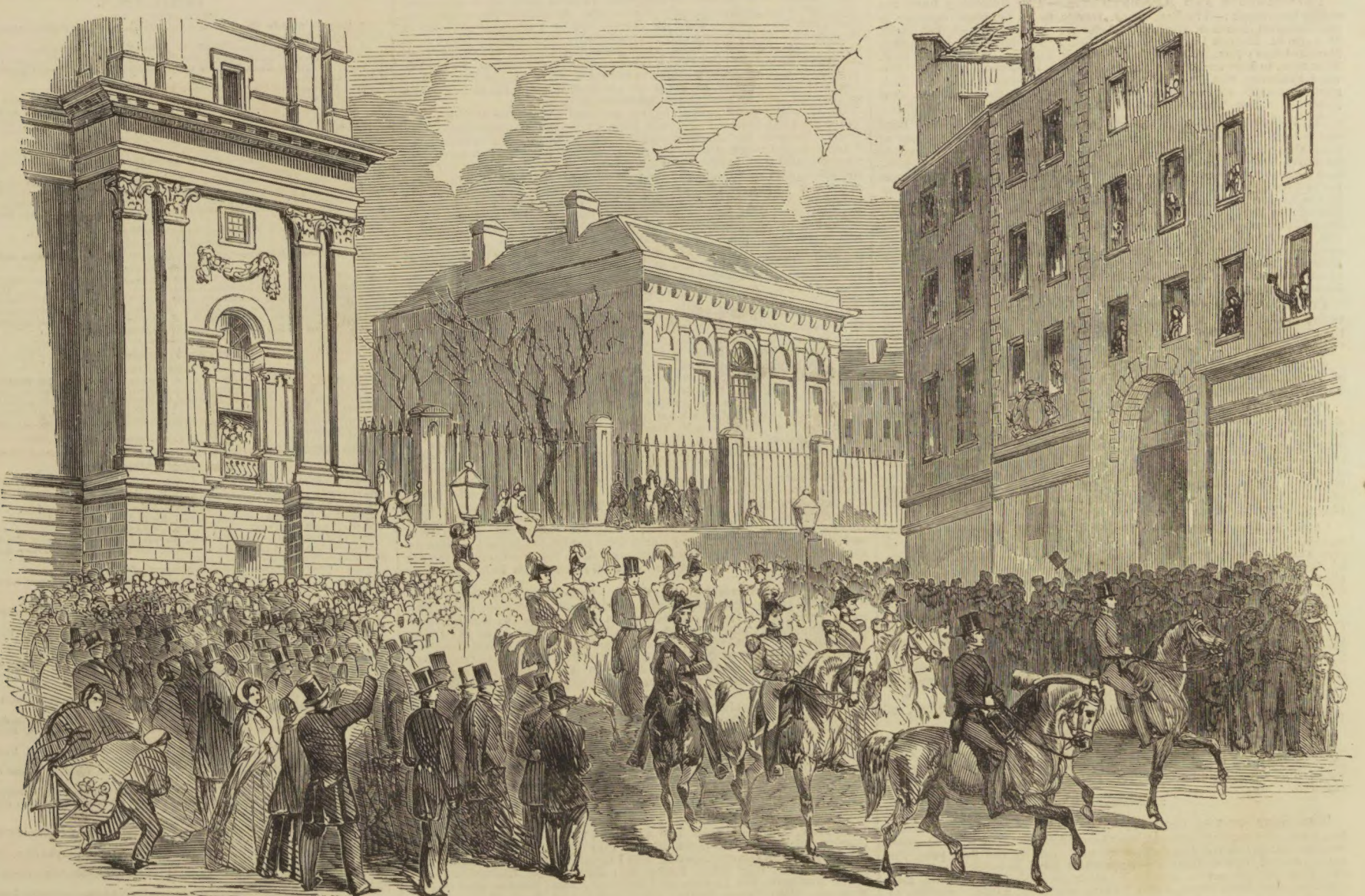
On stepping on the platform the Lord Mayor congratulated his Excellency on his safe arrival. The City Marshal then handed the keys of the city to the Lord Mayor, and they were presented by him to the Viceroy, who immediately returned them to the Chief Magistrate. His Excellency and Countess, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, left the station—his Lordship preceded by the Corporation, followed by the Countess and Major Ponsonby, and surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers in full dress. Outside the station there had assembled a large crowd of persons, who received the Viceregal party with every demonstration of respect. Throughout the street, from the station to the castle, crowds had assembled from an early hour to witness the arrival.

On reaching the street her Excellency entered one of the Viceregal carriages, and the noble Earl, mounted on horseback, surrounded by his staff, and accompanied by the civic equipages, with some private carriages, and an escort or guard of honour of Dragoons, proceeded at a walking pace; and great was the admiration of the graceful manner in which his Excellency managed his spirited charger as he proceeded through Lincoln-place, Nassau-street, Grafton-street, and College-green (as shown in the Illustration), and up Dame-street. As the cor-

tège passed the University a large body of the students cheered the noble Earl. His Excellency's reception was extremely cordial; and the cheering continued until his Excellency had reached the entrance to the Castle-yard, where a loud shout was given, to welcome his Lordship to his regal home.

In a few minutes after his Excellency's arrival at the Castle, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and members of the Town-council were admitted to a private reception; the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General were also honoured with a private reception. The cathedral joy-bells rang a peal immediately after his Excellency entered the Castle.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the members of the Corporation in their robes of office, was introduced for the purpose of presenting the usual congratulatory address upon his Excellency's elevation to so distinguished a post in the Government of this country. At half-past twelve, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars attended for the same purpose. In replying to these addresses, two important declarations were made by his Excellency. In his first reply, his Lordship stated, with respect to the abolition of the Viceregal Court, that he had not seen, within the last eight years, any reason to change his opinion from the support he then gave in his place in the Senate to the continuance of the Court; an avowal which will render his Lordship very popular with a large portion of the Dublin community. In his reply to the Provost, his Excellency stated that after the lengthened investigation of the subject, he felt convinced of the desirableness of measures calculated to extend collegiate education to a much larger portion of the youth of Ireland than at present enjoy it.



THE VICEREGAL PROCESSION PASSING FROM GRAFTON-STREET TO COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN NICHOLL, D.C.L.



DR. NICHOLL died at Rome on the 27th ult., in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The right hon. gentleman was only son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Merthymawr, county Glamorgan. Judge of the Arches Court, by Judy, his wife, youngest daughter of Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle. He received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated a first class in Classics. In 1824 he was called to the bar; in 1826 took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; in 1835 became a Lord of the Treasury, and was appointed, in 1841, Judge Advocate-General, which office he held until 1846. For some time, previous to 1841, he was Master of the Faculties; and during many years he sat in Parliament for Cardiff.

The family of Nicholl is one of considerable antiquity and influence in the county of Glamorgan. The representative of the senior line is Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Tredunock, county Monmouth, only daughter and heiress of the late William Nicholl, Esq., of Tynmawr and the Garn. The head of the branch of the Right Hon. John Nicholl was a son in the present lityd Nicholl, Esq., of the Ham, Glamorganshire; and from the same stock sprang the Nicholls of Dimland Castle, who have assumed the additional surname of Carne.

The gentleman whose decease we record was born August 21, 1797, and married, Dec. 14, 1821, Jane Harriot, second daughter of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Abbey, by whom he leaves several children.

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, OF SHEWALTON.

THIS able and accomplished Judge, who held with such high repute the first judicial office in North Britain—that of Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Sess on—died on the 5th inst., at his seat, Shewalton, in Ayrshire, aged eighty; having survived only nine months his retirement from the Bench.

A memoir of the deceased Judge, with an engraving of a bust of his Lordship, by Park, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 29.

David Boyle was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the love and esteem of his contemporaries. It is impossible to over-estimate his abilities as a Judge, or his amiable qualities as a private gentleman.

He married, first, 24th December, 1804, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomery, Esq., of Annick Lodge, next brother of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, and by her (who died in 1822), had nine children—five sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, 17th July, 1827, Camilla Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Smythe, of Methven Castle, Perthshire, a Judge of the Court of Session, and had by her three sons and a daughter.

The Right Hon. David Boyle was a Privy Counsellor, a Keeper of the Crown and Regalia, a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Ayr.

LADY THERESA DEASE.

THE death of this venerable and much-respected lady occurred on the 4th inst., at Richmond, Surrey. Her Ladyship was born February 19, 1763, and had consequently almost entered on her ninetieth year. She was the daughter of Arthur James, seventh Earl of Fingall, and married the late James Dease, Esq., of Turbotstown, county Westmeath.

FRANCES CATHERINE, LADY MUNCASTER.

HER Ladyship, whose death was announced last week, was the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom-hall, county York, by the Hon. Louisa Susan Ingram Shepherd, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Charles, Viscount Irvine. She was born June 15, 1805, and married, December 15, 1828, Lowther Augustus John, third Lord Muncaster, by whom, who died April 30, 1838, she has three surviving sons (the eldest, Gamel Augustus, present Lord Muncaster) and two daughters.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following have recently been made:—The Rev. Dr. J. Davies, to an honorary canonry in the cathedral church of Durham. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. G. Blomfield, M.A., to St. Andrew Undershaft; the Rev. F. Vandermoulen to Thorley, Hertfordshire; Rev. P. P. Gilbert, to High Halding, Kent; Rev. G. J. Blomfield, to Bow and Broad Nymet, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Edward Pridmore, M.A., to St. Brage and St. Germeo annexed, near Helston, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* Rev. T. Stewart, to Landscope, near Ashburton; Rev. Thomas Thackeray, to Usworth, near Gateshead.

**THE GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CONVOCATION.**—It is now understood that the Government has assured both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergyman anxious for the revival of Convocation, of its determination to interfere, if Convocation attempts to enter into business beyond that which has been already transacted in framing an address to the Crown, or if any factious attempt be made to resist the prorogation by the Archbishop. The address will be presented on the 16th, and the prorogation will immediately follow. Anxious that the Government should take an equally wise course in the matter of the Colonial Churches Bill, and of the Court of Appeal (which certain bishops are about to recommend), we understand that the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Convocation will report, that certain bishops having undertaken to introduce a Clergy Discipline Bill, their labours have ceased.—*Daily News.*

**CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.**—Her Majesty has intimated to the Archbishop of Canterbury her intention to receive the address of the clergy and prelates of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

**ARCHDEACON RAYMOND** is about to resign the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, together with the stall he holds in this cathedral. The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne will succeed him.

**CATHEDRAL TRUSTS.**—At a recent meeting of the Leicester-shire Church Union, it was resolved—"That this meeting is deeply sensible of the evils caused by pervasions of cathedral trusts from their prime devotional and educational purposes, and earnestly desires to see our cathedral establishments restored to the position of models for their several dioceses in all the departments of their agency; and that this meeting, rejoicing in the attention which has been called to this important subject by the proceedings in the case of Whiston v. the Dean and Chapter of Rochester."

**CHARLECOTE CHURCH.**—The new church at Charlecote, which has been erected on the site of the old one entirely by the munificence of Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote-park, was solemnly opened on Wednesday week, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester and a numerous body of clergy. (Engravings of this beautiful edifice will appear in our Journal of next week.)

**TESTIMONIAL.**—The Rev. W. Jephson, of St. John the Evangelist, has been presented by his parishioners with an elegant silver coffee-pot and a purse containing 100 guineas. The rev. gentleman has also been presented with a handsome silver communion service from the Sunday-school teachers of his parish. The children attending the Sunday-schools, in imitation of the liberal example thus set them, have made their offering in the shape of a very beautiful silver cream-ever.

Lord Bateman has appointed the Rev. Robert Montgomery, of Percy Chapel, one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The new schools for St. Thomas, Charterhouse, are so near completion, that they will be opened on Thursday next, the 17th. After the ceremony, the friends of the institution will dine at the Albion Tavern; Earl Granville in the chair. There will be room for nearly 800 children.

**THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Wednesday, May 11, for the celebration of the 199th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. During the past year, the sums granted were as follows:—Apprentice fees, to schools, sons five, daughters twenty-seven, £1055. To other professions and trades, sons eighteen, daughters three, £620; making together, £1675. Outfits, to situations at home or in the colonies, sons thirty, daughters thirteen, £590. Educational grants at schools or colleges, sons thirty-eight, daughters six, £747; making together £1337, and giving a total of £3012, disbursed during the year 1852.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1853.

**BEDFORDSHIRE**—Henry Littledale, of Kempston Grange, Esq.  
**BERKSHIRE**—Henry Pottinger Best, of Donnington Castle, Esq.  
**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**—Abraham Darby, of Stoke Court, Esq.  
**CAMBRIDGESHIRE** and **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**—William Whitting, of Ma-near and Thorney Abbey, Esq.  
**CUMBERLAND**—Francis Baring Atkinson, of Rampsbeck Lodge, Esq.  
**CNESHIRE**—John Hurleston Leche, of Carden Park, Esq.  
**DERBYSHIRE**—Sir John Harpur Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Bart.  
**DEVONSHIRE**—Edmund Bastard Hen Gennys, of Whitehall Hall, Esq.  
**DORSETSHIRE**—William Bragge, of Sadorow, Esq.  
**DURHAM**—Frederick Acklom Milbank, of Hart, Esq.  
**ESSEX**—John Gordon Rebou, of Wivenhoe Park, Esq.  
**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**—John Raymond Barker, of Fairford Park, Esq.  
**HEREFORDSHIRE**—William Money Kyrie, of Homme House, Esq.  
**HERTFORDSHIRE**—Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, of Beechwood Park, Bart.  
**KENT**—Francis Colville Hyde, of Syndale House, Ospringe, Esq.  
**LEICESTERSHIRE**—Frederick Woolleston, of Shenton, Esq.  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**—Joseph Livesey, of Stourton Hall, Esq.  
**MONMOUTHSHIRE**—Henry Bailey, of Nanty Glo, Esq.  
**NORFOLK**—Daniel Gurney, of North Runcton, Esq.  
**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**—Cary Charles Elwes, of Great Billing, Esq.  
**NORTHUMBERLAND**—Walter Selby, of Biddleston, Esq.  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**—Thomas Spragging Godfrey, of Balderton, Esq.  
**OXFORDSHIRE**—James Morrell, jun., of Oxford, Esq.  
**OXFORDSHIRE**—John Parker, of Preston, Esq.  
**SHROPSHIRE**—Algernon Charles Heber Percy, of Hodnet Hall, Esq.  
**SOMERSETSHIRE**—Francis Henry Dickinson, of Kingweston, Esq.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE**—Edward Buller, of Dilhorne Hall, Esq.  
**COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON**—John Shelley, of Avington House, near Winchester, Esq.  
**SEFFOLK**—The Right Hon. John Lord Henniker, of Thornham Hall.  
**SURREY**—Thomas Grissell, of Norbury Park, Leatherhead, Esq.  
**SUSSEX**—Francis Barchard, of Horsted-place, Esq.  
**WARWICKSHIRE**—Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, Esq.  
**WESTMORELAND**—John Wakefield, of Sedgwick House, Kendal, Esq.  
**WILTSHIRE**—Francis Leyborne Popham, of Littlecot, Esq.  
**WORCESTERSHIRE**—Chas. Noel, of Bell Hall, near Belbroughton, Esq.  
**YORKSHIRE**—Andrew Montague, of Melton-park, Doncaster, Esq.

**WALES.**  
**ANGLESEY**—Richard Williams Prichard, of Erianell, Esq.  
**BRECON**—Postponed.  
**CARNARVON**—Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, Llandudno, Esq.  
**CARMARTHEN**—The Hon. Wm. Henry Yelverton, of Whitland Abbey.  
**CARDIGAN**—Lewis Pugh, of Aberystwith, Esq.  
**DENBIGH**—Peirce Wynne Yorke, of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.  
**FLINT**—Whitehall Dod, of Llanerch, Esq.  
**GLAMORGAN**—Richard Hill Miers, of Yni-penllwch, Esq.  
**MONTGOMERY**—John Naylor, of Leigh on Hall, Esq.  
**MERIONETH**—Thomas Arthur Bertie Mostyn, of Kylan, Esq.  
**PEMBROKE**—Adrian Nicholas John Stokes, St. Botolphs, Esq.  
**RADNOR**—Jonathan Field, of Esgrairdrallyn, Esq.

**SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.**—BRISTOL, FEB. 9.—In accordance with a circular issued by the shipwrights to their employers, demanding an advance of 6d. per day on their wages, they yesterday "struck" for the proposed advance. The employers subsequently held a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved that the advance should be assented to. The result has been that the men have resumed work to-day.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for Consols was decidedly firm, and a full average money business—including a purchase of £40,000 for the reduction of the National Debt—was transacted, at steadily-improving prices; but, owing to the accounts from Milan, to the effect that an insurrection had broken out there, the demand for stock has since fallen off, and the quotations have not been supported. The Unfunded Debt has ruled very inactive, large sales having materially reduced the premium; whilst India Bonds have fallen to some extent. An impression has got abroad that numerous persons are selling Exchequer Bills for the purpose of investing in Consols, under the supposition that prices are about to take a start; but our opinion is that the proceeds of the sales in question are about to be applied to commercial purposes, which, in the present state of things, appear more likely to realise a much larger return than National Securities.

The demand for money out of doors has continued active, at from 2½ to 3 per cent upon first-class acceptances. Most of the brokers are liberally supplied with cash on "call" at 2 per cent.

Notwithstanding that gold is somewhat dearer in New York than in London, 150,000 dollars have arrived from that port this week; and £40,000 in gold have been reported from Australia. The shipments, since we last wrote, have been heavy, upwards of £600,000 having been forwarded to India, Australia, &c., and £100,000 to the Continent. Since the beginning of the year, Russia has drawn from us £1,300,000; and it is very probable that we shall be compelled to send away large additional sums before the exchanges right themselves. As regards those upon New York, we may observe that no change can be reasonably expected in them until after the spring shipments of goods from this side have been fairly commenced. No doubt, large quantities of gold will flow in from Australia during the next two or three months; nevertheless, we do not anticipate any material addition to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England for some time, aware as we are that much of the arrivals from Sydney, &c., will be returned to the colony in specie.

On Monday, the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; Consols for Account, 99½. South Sea Stock marked 111. Exchequer Bills were 50s. to 55s. prem. Prices were well supported on Tuesday, and the opening on Wednesday; but they closed heavily, and the Three per Cents Reduced were marked 100. On Thursday the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100½; Three per Cent Consols, 99½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; Consols for Account, 99½. Exchequer Bills, £1000, were 56s., 57s., 58s.; and Small 53s. to 57s. prem. Bank Stock has been 22½ to 228; India Bonds have sold at 60s. to 65s. prem. Long Annuities have been 6 7-16.

The Treasury contracts for £200,000 for the West Indian Islands, at four per cent, have been taken at from £103 to £109 17s. 6d. The new Life Annuity tables issued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, now stop at £99 3s. 6d., instead of £104 6s. 11d. as heretofore.

We have to report a very inactive market for all Foreign Bonds. In the general quotations, however, no material change has taken place. The Turkish Loan has continued at a discount, although it is stated that a premium of 100 francs per share will be presented to the bondholders when the principal is paid off. Messrs. Devaux and Co., the contractors, have received a letter from Constantinople, in which it is intimated that the Sultan "has an unconquerable aversion to a loan of fifty millions of francs without a guarantee, and for so long a period as twenty-three years. His Majesty considers such a loan disadvantageous and totally different from the ten years' loan." Thus, the Porte has refused to ratify the obligation, although instalments have been paid upon it. We are informed that funds have now been transmitted to London and Paris to settle this disagreeable business. On Thursday, Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip was done at 8 prem. Brazilian Five per Cents, were 103; Grenada Deferred, 11½; Russian Five per Cents, 120½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Swedish Loan, 1½ dis.; Turkish Loan, 3 dis.; French Rentes, Three per Cents, 78f. 25c.; Exchange, 22f. 20c.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½ to 98. Equador Bonds have been 54; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47; ditto New Deferred, 22½; Buenos Ayres, 66.

Miscellaneous Shares have been flat. Australian Agricultural have marked 235 to 235½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9 to 9½ pm.; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 48 to 50 pm.; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 to 1½; Union Bank of Australia, 8½ to 8¾; Oriental Bank, 46 to 47; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4½ pm.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2 pm.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1½ pm.; Great North Western, 3½ to 3¾ pm.; Royal Mail Steam, 82 to 83; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87 to 88.

Prices of Railway Shares have sympathised with Consols. The transactions have not been extensive. It is stated that the dividend of the London and South-Western Railway will be at the rate of four per cent per annum. The Midland dividend is officially declared at 3½ per cent per annum, after reserving a balance of £13,000. The dividend upon the Great Western line will be four per cent. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 109; Caledonian, 64½; Chert and Holyhead, 22½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 45; East Anglian, 54; Ditto, E. and H., 44; Eastern Counties, 15½; East Lancashire, 77; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 27; Great Northern Stock, 77½; Ditto, A Stock, 44; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 107½; Great Western, 89½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Ditto, Fifths, 103½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Brighton, 106½; London and North-Western, 119½; Ditto, Fifths, 15; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 78½; Newry and Enniskillen, 3; Norfolk, 62½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, 78½; South Wells, 37; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71; Ditto, Extension, 12½; York and North Midland, 60. ½

**MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—East Lincolnshire, 120; South Staffordshire, 8½; Wilts and Somerset, 100½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 104; Eastern Counties No. 1, 1½ prem.; ditto New Six per Cent Stock, 14½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113½; Lancashire and Yorkshire £20, 64; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, £10, 112; Norfolk Extensions, 22½; North British, 105½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 110; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17½; South Devon, 16½.

**FOREIGN.**—East Indian, 28½; Ditto, Extensions, 28½; Grand Junction of France, 6½; Luxembourg, 4½ ex int.; Northern of France, 33½; Paris and Lyons, 23½; Paris and Strasbourg, 29½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 7½; Southern of France, 5½; Upper India Scrip, 3 premium.

Mining Shares have sold slowly, and prices have somewhat declined. On Thursday, Australian Freehold were 1½; Ave Maria, ½; British Australian Gold, 1½; Imperial Brazilian, 4; Colonial Gold, 3½; Copper Miners of England, 70; General, 15; Mexican and South American, 4½; Port Phillip, 2½; United Mexican, 6½; and West Mar posa, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Since our last report, the arrival of English wheat, eastward and by land carriage, has been on a very moderate scale. Although rather more disposition has been evinced on the part of the millers to operate, the demand must be considered inactive, at about ordinary prices. Importers of foreign wheats have been firm in their demands; but the amount of business doing has been on a limited scale, at late rates. Fine malting barley has continued scarce, and quite as dear; but grinding and distilling sorts have moved off slowly, at late rates. Malt has realised full prices. Oats have commanded very little attention. Beans, peas, and flour have ruled very dull, but we have no actual decline to notice in prices.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 30s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 30s. to 36s.; Norfolk, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, red, 32s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 30s. to 36s.; rye, 25s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malt, 31s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 36s. to 40s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 22s.; tick beans, new, 32s. to 34s.; ditto, old, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 32s.; mangel, 3s. to 36s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; bolton, 40s. to 42s.; quater, 42s. to 44s.; Town-made flour, 42s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s. to 37s.; per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 28s. to 36s. per sack.

**Seed Market.**—Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, at late figures. Cakes continue in good request. Linseed, English, sowing, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 45s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 22½ to 23½ per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 25 0s. to 26 0s.; ditto, foreign, 28 10s. to 29 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, 25 0s. to 25 5s. per ton. Canary, 36s. to 42s. per quarter.

**Provisions.**—The prices of wheat and bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d.; per 4 lb. loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 8d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 11d.; beans, 34s. 7d.; peas, 31s. 8d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 5d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 31s. 8d.; mangel, 3s. to 36s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; bolton, 40s. to 42s.; quater, 42s. to 44s.; Town-made flour, 42s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s. to 37s.; per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 28s. to 36s. per sack.

**Our Market** is somewhat extensively supplied with most kinds of tea, in which only a moderate business is doing, at barely late rates. Common s-sund Congou is selling at 10d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 3,611,160 lbs. against 4,212,022 ditto in 1852. Sugar.—West India qualities have sold steadily, at, in some instances, a slight improvement in the quotations. The value of all kinds of sugar has been well supported. Fine yellow Barbadoes has realised 30s. to 35s. 6d.; middling to good, 27s. to 29s. 6d.; low white Barbadoes, 26s. to 28s. 6d.; superior soft yellow, 25s. to 26s. 6d.; middling grocery Madras, 30s. to 35s. 6d.; fine yellow Mauritius, 36s. 6d. to 39s.; and fine brown, 32s. to 35s. per cwt. Refined sugars are steady, at from 45s. 6d. to 48s. Crushed, firm. The total clearances to the 5th inst. were 357,724 cwt., against 616,597 ditto in 1852.

**Coffee.**—The demand for most kinds is in a sluggish state. In prices, however, very little alteration has taken place. Good ordinary native, new import, has sold at 47s.; and old, 45s. 6d. per cwt. Rice.—This article commands very little attention, and prices have a downward tendency.

**Indigo.**—The public sales, comprising 14,245 chests, are now in progress. Up to the present time the bid-lings have ruled active, at advance of from 3d. to 6d. per lb.

**Provisions.**—The arrival of Irish butter being extensive, the demand for all kinds is in a sluggish state, at late figures. A few parcels of new milk Dorset have realised 11s. per cwt. Old parcels are a slow sale. Fine foreign is held for more money. Bacon has improved 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; sizeable Waterford, 58s. to 60s. per cwt. Lard, and all other kinds of provisions, support previous quotations.

**Tallow.**—This market continues in a very depressed state, at further reduced currencies. F.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 43s. 6d. per cwt. There are numerous offers for the last three months, at the same figure. Town tallow, 44s. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lb. Oils.—Most kinds of oil are in good request, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Linseed is selling at 31s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine is again dearer. Spirits, £2 19s; in puncheons, £2 18s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

**Cheese.**—Cheddar Main, 12s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 11s. 9d.; Wylam, 16s.; Belmont, 17s. 6d.; Hutton, 18s. 3d.; Haswell, 18s. 3d.; Stewart's, 18s. 3d.; Adelaide Teas, 18s.; Teas, 18s. 3d.; Sidney's Hartley, 18s. 9d. per ten.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £5; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 13s. per load. Trade steady.

**Spirits.**—The sale for rum is less active, and prices are barely supported. Proof Leeward, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; East India, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; and Havanna, 1s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is in very moderate request, at late figures. Geneva and cork spirits steady.

**Hops.**—All new qualities are in good request, at fully the late advance in quotations. The best East Kent hops are worth 28 per cwt.

**Wool.**—The public sales of colonial qualities have been commenced. Prices have further advanced 1d. per lb., with active biddings. English parcels are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

**Potatoes.**—The arrivals being extensive, the general demand is in a sluggish state. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

**Smithfield.**—Sheep have moved off briskly, at a further advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lb. All other kinds of stock have commanded very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 1d.; veal, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lb., to sink the offals.

**Neugats and Leadenhall.**—Each kind of meat has been in fair average supply and steady demand, at our quotations:—Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 4s. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 4.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. C. Tielhorne has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission.  
14th Dragoons: Brevet Colonel Sir W. A. Maxwell, Bart., to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Marton; Major J. Yorke, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Sir W. A. Maxwell, Bart.; Captain R. Wardlaw to be Major, vice Yorke; Lieut. H. Croft to be Captain, vice Wardlaw; Cornet H. Sykes to be Lieut., vice Croft.  
15th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. A. Naylor to be Captain, vice Walter.  
18th Hussars: Assist.-Surgeon R. V. George, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Duncan. 22nd Dragoon: Major T. S. Conner, M.D., to be Major, vice Lieut. J. M. Croft, to be Captain, vice Conway; Ensign J. W. Poole to be Lieut., vice Maycock. 48th: G. Smith to be Assist.-surgeon, 60th: Ensign L. S. Warren to be Ensign, vice Hoskins. 60th: Lieut. W. M. Milner to be Captain, vice O'Halloran; Ensign H. T. Allen to be Lieut., vice Milner.  
2nd West India Regiment: Lieutenant E. Conran to be Captain, vice Politer.  
UNATTACHED: Brevet-Major C. Kelson to be Major; Lieut. H. Percy to be Captain; Lieut. R. Bruce to be Captain.  
STAFF: Major F. D. George, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice T. O'Brien.  
REVEY: Major H. D. O'Halloran to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. D. O'Brien.  
HOSPITAL STAFF:—T. Partridge to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BANKRUPTCY SCHEDULED.

J. BASILE, Red Lion-square, and North Hyde, near Southall, bricklayer and engraver.  
**BANKRUPTS.**  
G. FENNER and G. PEACE, Bethnal-green-road, grocers, tea-dealers, and cheese-mongers. O. MARSH, Canaby-street, Golden-square, draper. W. SKELTON, jun., Fowey, Cornwall, blacksmith. R. OWEN, Manchester, tailor and draper. N. PEACE, Silver-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, stationer and printer. H. STONE, Edgeware-road, harness-maker. J. BAKER, Old Broad-street, gold-merchant. T. DAVIES, Abercromby, Glamorganshire, grocer and draper. W. DAVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gunmaker.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

BANKRUPTS.

T. B. and W. MILLER, St. John's-wood, builders. S. EDWARDS, Deptford, thread-draper. K. BERTON, Prince-street, Hanover-square, tailor. G. LINDEN, Bristol, glass-dealer. E. H. RUDDOCK and H. EIDSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, marble-mason and stove-grate manufacturers. H. H. RUDDOCK, Bradford, Yorkshire, marble-mason and stove-grate manufacturer. A. PHAZER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant. T. EMERY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bricklayer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, cotton-spinner. J. RUTHERFORD, Jedburgh, merchant.

FIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., in Dublin, the Lady Rosemore, of a son.  
On the 8th inst., at Marchington, the Lady Harriet Vernon, of a daughter.  
At the Leech, Derbyshire, the Lady Anna Chandon Pole, of a son and heir.  
On the 27th ult., in Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, of a daughter.  
On the 4th inst., at 23, Chesham-street, the wife of the Rev. F. Neville, of a daughter.  
On the 4th inst., in the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lascelles Junner Minor Canon of the Cathedral, of a son.  
At Eaton-place, the Countess of Enniskillen, of a daughter.  
At Liddeway, near Chesterfield, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, of a son.  
At Teignmouth, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Prior, of a son.  
Feb. 7, Mrs. W. Halse, 4, Sutherland-villas, Henley-road, of a daughter.  
On Saturday, the 5th inst., at Angel-place, Edmonton, Mrs. Edward Ellis, of a daughter.  
On the 7th inst., at 37, Camden-square, Mrs. Brand, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, the wife of Henry W. Hoskins, Esq., of a son.  
On the 1st inst., the wife of Charles M. Meller, Esq., surgeon, of a son.  
January 7th, at 15, Fitzwilliam-square Dublin, the



*NEW MUSIC, &c.*

## OSBORNE'S EVENING DEW. 6-11

Also, Mr. Osborne's last Composition for the Piano, THE SUN-BEAM. 3s. CHAFFELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**FANTASIA ON THE CORNICAN BROTHERS' GHOST MELODY** in just published, price 2s. "A clever fantasia. . . . Hunting us with its haunted music."—*Globe*. Also, **THE CORNICAN BROTHERS QUADRILLE AND GRAND ALLOP** (introducing the Ghost Melody). Price: piano solo, 3s.; duet, 4s. All post free for value in stamps. See that every copy is signed by the Composers, **GUSTAVUS PRASCA**, and published by **JOHN GAY**, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Never out of print.

**CHEAP FOREIGN OPERAS, 2s. each, with**  
Overtures and Airs complete, full music size, beautifully arranged for piano. A choice of Sixty operas, only five of which, viz. *Le Prophète*, *Les Huguenots*, *Lucia*, *Lucrèzia*, and *Favorita*, 4s. each; all the rest 2s. each. Any Three Operas for 78 stamps, by sending stamps to JOHN GAY, publisher, Music-stops-offices, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, or 67, Paternoster-row, City. Catalogues gratis. Never out of print.

**POP GOES the WEASEL.**—Price 1s., post-free, with a description of the figures by Coulon, as danced at the balls and soires of the nobility, with the original music. Also *La Tempête* (with the figures by Coulon), the celebrated country dances and cotillon. Price of each, 1s.; postage free.—JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**JULLIEN and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.**  
 —Terms of Subscription, Three Guineas per Annum.—The principal feature which distinguishes this Library from all others is that the Subscribers, besides being liberally supplied on loan during the year with all Standard and New Vocal and Piano-forte Compositions, are also presented with Three Guineas' worth of music every year gratis, which may be selected by themselves during the term of Subscription. Prospectuses forwarded free on application to JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent-street.

**PIANOFORTES** for HIRE, at CHAP-  
PEL L'S.—The best PIANOS and HARMONIUMS, of every de-  
scription, for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

**HERR KOENIG'S CORNETS-A-PISTONS.**  
—JULLIEN and Co. have just received a large assortment of the newest Cornets-A-Pistons manufactured by M. Jullien and Antoine Courtois, of Paris, the whole of which are carefully examined and approved by Herr Koenig. Price of the best, with case, £8 3s.; also, from £3 5s. upwards. Lists of prices, with drawings of the instruments, sent free, on application to Jullien and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**RACING GAME, Manufactured by FUTVOYE.** This novel Game, allowed to be the most interesting amusement yet proposed, and which may be played by two or any larger number of persons, can be had from the manufacturers complete, with solid bronze horses painted in appropriate colours, from 22 each. — Futvoye and Co., Manufacturers, Regent-street, stamped on each board. Also, the French Racing Game and Steeple Chase, from 2s. each. Illustrated Catalogues of other articles suitable for presents, sent free by post on application.

**THE GAME of the RACE, or STEEPLE CHASE**—This amusing and exciting game can now be procured at the Inventor and Manufacturer's toy and Fancy Repository, 3-5, Oxford-street, from a few pence to ten guineas. Rules forwarded for a stamp. Trade supplied. Also, all kinds of French, German, and English toys; games, puzzles, &c., and fancy articles of every description from all parts of the world, far too numerous to catalogue. American India-rubber toys, and the pantomime heads in great variety. **MERRILL'S, 3-5, Oxford-street.**

**HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths,**  
10, Oxford-street, and 284, High Holborn; from 75, Strand,  
and Coventry-street.—Elegant Gold Watches, jewelled in four holes,  
maintaining power, with all the late improvements, £3 10s.; Silver  
Watches, with movements equal to the above, £2 5s.; a written war-  
ranty given with each Watch; solid fine Gold Chains, from 30s. each.  
Established upwards of half a century. The only genuine firms of the  
name in London.

**HORIZONTAL SILVER and GOLD**  
WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London.  
Highly-finished FLAT WATCHES, which having the Horizontal  
Escapement, the important requisites, accuracy and durability, are  
combined. A vast assortment of watches at sale, £10 each.

Horizontal Watch, very fine, in engine-turned Silver case, with neat enamel dial; the movement being jewelled in four holes, and having maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. .. .		£2 13 0
Ditto, with double-backed engraved or engine-turned case, and enamel or richly ornamented silver dial. .. .. .		3 10 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.			
Horizontal Watch, very flat, in richly chased and engraved gold case, with handsome gilt dial, the movement with maintaining power, and jewelled in four holes	..	..	£6 15 0
Ditto, ditto, with elegant gold dial..	..	..	7 12 0
Ditto, with extra strong case ..	..	..	9 9 0
PAIN'S OR-MOULD CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half hours			

La Vendangeuse	.. ..	.. 16 7 6 ..	.. 14 5 0
The Holy Family	.. ..	.. 11 5 0 ..	.. 15 10 0
The Greyhound	.. ..	.. 10 5 0 ..	.. 11 5 0
The Cathedral	.. ..	.. 14 5 0 ..	.. 18 10 0

Rebecca at the Well .. .. 13 10 0 .. 21 0 0  
With a variety of elaborate designs, emblematic of historical, classical,  
and other subjects.

An Illustrated Price Current gratis, on application, per post.—  
A. B. SAVOY and SONS, Watch and Clockmakers, 9, Cornhill,  
London, opposite the Bank of England.

**THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, VIA PANAMA.  
Provisionally Registered.  
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,  
With power to increase the same to the extent allowed by the Registrar  
of Joint Stock Companies.

It is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liabilities of the Shareholders to the amount subscribed.

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George Barber, Esq., of the firm of Barber and Barker, 50, Mark-lane.  
Captain Thomas Bulkeley, Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western Railway.  
Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

John Guilmore, Esq., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street.  
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James J. Macintyre, Esq., Sydenham-park, late merchant in Mexico  
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Henry Simons, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF NATURAL DEPARTMENT—Captain Andrew Snape  
Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Alexander Gordon, Esq., M. Inst., C.E.,  
22, Fludyer-street, Westminster.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle-  
street.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's-place.

Old Jewry.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniel, 3, Lombard-street;  
Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street.  
Temporary Offices—6, FREDERICK'S-PLACE, OLD JEWRY.  
The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for  
accommodation caused by the increasing tide of emigration to Aus-  
tralia, the transmission of specie, and the growing importance of

the Australian Colonies, by the establishment of a direct and more expeditious line than any that at present exist, via the Isthmus of Panama.

For this purpose it is proposed to construct Steam-ships of adequate capacity and power, combining all the improvements in their hull and machinery which skill and science can effect.

It is not the intention of this Company to confine themselves to the

The Directors beg to add, that they have the strongest expressed support to this undertaking of many eminent firms in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and throughout the manufacturing districts, who are connected with the Australian, South American, or China trade.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's temporary offices, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry: Messrs. Jullens, Marshall, and Pandell, 3, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Robt and Harber, 29, Threadneedle-street, London; where prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

It is desirable that applications for Shares should be made early, as the Directors, from the number already applied for expect to be able

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
To the Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company,  
via Panama.  
Gentlemen.—I request you will allot me \_\_\_\_\_ Shares, of £25 each, in

Above Company, and I engage to accept the same or any smaller  
 number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Deposit of £2 per  
 share thereon, upon the allotment, and to execute such Deed or Deeds  
 of Settlement as may be allowed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Com-  
 panies.

Dated this      day of      , 1863.

Name .....  
 Residence .....

Profession or Trade .....

Reference .....



## OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Exhibition of Works by Modern Artists, opened on Monday, contains 569 subjects in painting, and twenty in sculpture. As a whole, if it be pronounced as of an average character, it certainly does not present any evidence of improvement, either in respect of the spirit or treatment of art, upon many exhibitions of like kind which have preceded it. A very large proportion of the paintings are landscapes, a department in which the arts of this country are justly allowed to hold a foremost rank, and the individual specimens by popular hands display the usual facility of handling and happy realisation of prescribed effects. But even in this branch we observe here, as on too many occasions lately, a neglect of the grander lessons and the more inspiring aspects of nature, and an amplification of small specialties which the artist may have been led by chance or the accident of success, to adopt, under the erroneous notion that they constituted the elements of "a style." The cold tone of our modern landscape school has been remarked upon before by critics of acknowledged authority, and but too truly is the charge confirmed by a survey of works of this class in the present collection. It may safely be said that out of scores of landscapes here brought together, there are not two which pretend to show the bright face of nature, lit up and warmed by the rays of the life-giving sun. Mountain, wood, and lake scenery we have in abundance, all painted with more or less accuracy and success as regards the actual copyism of material; but, with scarcely an exception, taken under a cold and forbidding condition of atmosphere. Why this should be we cannot pretend to say; why, with the glorious example of Claude ever before them, and the still more glorious temptations afforded by actual glimpses of nature in her happiest moods constantly coming across them, our artists should persevere in this cold, hard treatment of a mistress so gracious and inexhaustible in her resources, we are at a loss to divine. Certain it is, however, that the fact is as we state it, and that whilst it continues to be, our landscape painting can never pretend to aspire to the rank which it might otherwise claim. In historical subjects we have, as usual, few in this exhibition, and none of prominent merit. On the other hand, in the *genre* line, are a great variety of pieces, many of which are extremely successful in their way. The works of sculpture claiming attention are few, and will be noticed individually hereafter.

The place of honour over the chimney-piece in the South Room, is occupied by an "Organ Boy," by R. Buckner, an everyday subject, very ordinarily treated. Beneath it is a very beautiful view of "Dort," by Stanfield, R.A., painted with exquisite delicacy of finish, and in a quiet and harmonious tone. At this end of the room, also, are a view of the "Isle of Staffa," by Copley Fielding, a dark and stormy scene, vigorously realised; a view of "Llyn Llydan, North Wales," by A. W.

Williams, remarkably well executed, but cold in treatment; and a "Welsh Farm," by Sidney R. Percy, upon which much careful study and finish have been bestowed, but also unsatisfactory to the eye on the

stand that the colour, which strikes the spectator at first as being preternaturally blue, is strictly faithful. This clever picture, which we engrave, has been purchased by Mr. Beadon, the police magistrate.



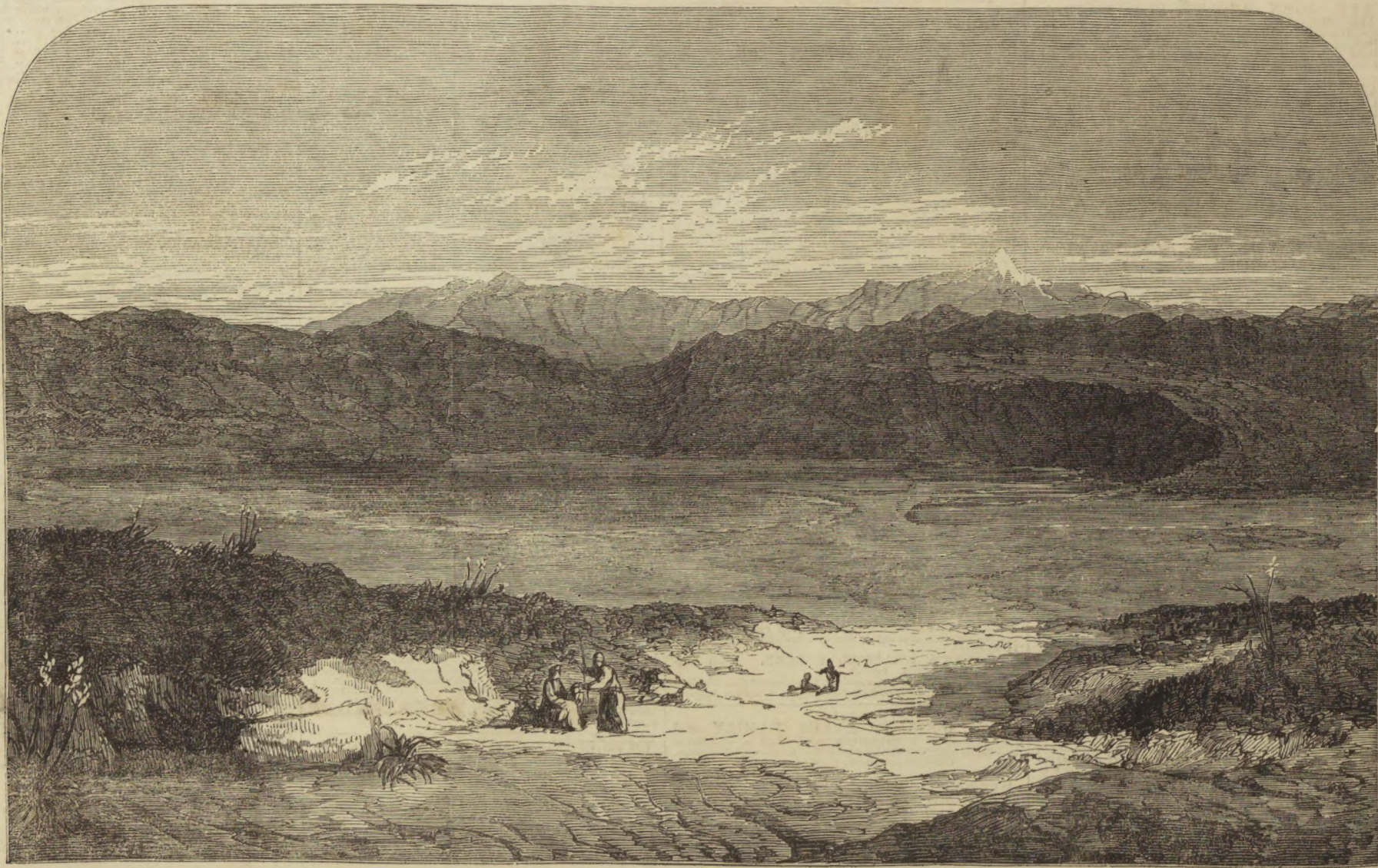
"SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

same account as the last. In the west angle, at this end of the room, is perhaps, the most attractive work in the Exhibition, an attempted realisation by Sant (which we engrave) of Shakspeare's pathetic tale of her who "never told her love." The artist has treated the subject in his own way, presenting us with a study of a female of considerable beauty and intelligence, earnestly contemplating a miniature which she holds in both hands. The expression is that of intent scrutiny, as of one inquiring if ought of sympathy exist between the original and herself; but there is none of the pining melancholy, or the statuesque patience which the poet typifies in this delicate creation. The figure, which is only quarter length, is dressed in a robe of rich deep blue, with a veil over the head, and the background is of a deep brown colour, which serves well to bring out the face and hands. The same artist has another of those female studies of a domestic character in which he has frequently been so successful. It represents a young mother, contemplating with wrapt solicitude and admiration her infant—doubtless her first-born—who is asleep, mouth open, extended across her lap. The features of the juvenile are, indeed, a "perfect picture" of infant life. The expression of the mother is, perhaps, slightly over-studied, betraying more of reflective anxiety than of the unalloyed delight of new maternity. Nevertheless, the group as a whole is a highly pleasing one. The drapery throughout is pure white, slightly set off with a blue ribbon round the lady's wrist, and a little buff and pale green drapery in the back ground.

Nieman presents us with a view of "Stonehenge" under a rather peculiar aspect. The sun has just set, the tip of the pale blue moon is just peering on the horizon, and the sky is loaded with clouds much of the colour of, and apparently as impervious as, the stone blocks beneath. His large picture, entitled "Moss-troopers," exhibits a wild moor scene, under a bleak sky, with a little light trailing in the distance: but the figures of the horsemen are too small, as compared with the size of the canvas, to give a name to the picture. From the same hand, we have a view of "Norwich by Sunset," very skilfully and agreeably treated.

J. Danby has two landscapes which claim to be exempted from the general remarks upon this department made at the outset of the present notice, viz. "Inverary Castle—Loch Fine" and "Sunset off the Hill of Arran;" both suffused in golden light; the latter is, upon the whole, the best performance.

Lear has a very remarkable view of a remarkable historical spot, "The Mountains of Thermopylae." The bold sharp outline of the mountain range is defined with great breadth and truth; and we understand that the colour, which strikes the spectator at first as being preternaturally blue, is strictly faithful. This clever picture, which we engrave, has been purchased by Mr. Beadon, the police magistrate.



"THE MOUNTAINS OF THERMOPYLÆ."—PAINTED BY E. LEAR.